THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor

whom all letters on business must be addressed

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eneral Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
NOR H WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1871.

TO FARMERS:

OUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to above Partnership, Feb'y, 1871, and we uest that you will give us a share of your ronage. Shipments of Cotton and Naval pres and other Country Produce are solicited, per for sale in this market, or for shipment New York, Baltimore, or other ports. ll cash orders filled at the lowest Market ce.
ept 1 33-w3m

NOTICE

S HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION l be made to the Directors of the Wilming- & Weldon Railroad Company for renewal of rtificate No. 1185 for one share of the Capital ck of said Company, dated December 14th, 55, and Certificate No. 1349 for six shares ted June 16th, 1858, said certificates having en lost or mislaid so that they can not be nd. JAMES P. MOORE.
aug 25 82 w4t

IPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY.

hn D. Stanford, Plaintiff, *against* Alexander D. McGowen, Wm. H. Williams, Edward W. Houston and Henry C. Houston, Defendants.
Order for Service by Publication.
T APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry C. Hous , is a non-resident of this State, it is order- that publication be made in the Wilmington NAL, a weekly news aper, published in the y of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six eks, successively, notifying him to appear be- e the Superior Court of Duplin County, at Court House in Kenansville on the 30th day September, A. D., 1871, and answer the com- int of the Plaintiff, a copy of which, with the mmons is ordered to be mailed to him at annah, in the State of Georgia.
iven under my hand and seal of office at nansville, Aug. 5th, 1871.
J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk S. Court, Duplin County, N. C.
ug 18 31-6teh

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLDSBORO, N. C.
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!
NEWSPAPER OF THE PRESENT TIMES,
INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH,
nding Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Pro- sional Men, and all manner of honest folks, d the wives, sons and daughters of all such.
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SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR $10
☞ Every new subscriber receives, as GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP of ORTH CAROLINA, containing also a lendar, and the time of holding Superior urts in every County throughout the ate. ☜
North Carolinian should be Without this Map.

THE MESSENGER is pre-eminently a readable MILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as HICLE OF NEWS, has always held the first nk among Southern journals. Its news on ery topic of interest—political, literary, social mestic and foreign—is always fresh, abundant, rious and accurate, comprising the whole circle current intelligence, always rendered with ch promptitude and spirit, that the paper has rge and increasing circulation.
AS AN ORGAN OF OPINION,
HE MESSENGER is fearless, trenchant, indomi- ble, ardent in its advocacy of sound Demo- atic principles, unsparing in its denunciation political abuses and corruption; and not con- ing its discussion to mere politics, it takes a de range, touches upon a great variety of sub- cts, and aims to be a safe guide of public inion on all topics which engage public atten- n. It gives conspicuous prominence to State ws and market reports.
CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.
SEND YOUR MONEY
Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if t, then register the letters containing money.
ddress JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Prop'r
Goldsboro', N. C.
mar 3 dlt-wly

GREATEST
EDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract,
FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofulia, Syphilis, Liver Comp'aint, Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Blood Impurities.

We offer to the American public a new and aluable remedy for the above-mentioned dis- ases. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed f the best medicines known to *Materia Medica*. t is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being mposed of several well-known articles univer- lly used by the best Physicians; each of which combination, supplies what experience has hown to be wanting when singly employed; but he result of patient investigation, requiring me, labor and skill, so as to give the public a enuine article, which they can rely upon, and place of the worthless and dangerous Patent edicines flooding the country; and therefore nables us to warrant Fowler's Compound Ex- ract to be the most perfect curative for dis- ases of the blood ever discovered.

SCROFULA.

This Compound is a never-failing cure for this errible disease. How many diseases have their eat in the blood—diseases which have been reated vainly for years. If the blood alone is urified, in most cases health and happiness ill soon return. Dr. Fowler's Compound acts specially upon the virus in the blood, causing time the disappearance of the hideous sores, nd restoring the skin to a healthful appearance, he eye clear and sparkling, and the whole hu- man organization becomes healthy.

SYPHILIS.

Of all diseases which flesh is heir to, none bring so much misery moral and physical as Syphilis. To all so afflicted we can truly say this remedy will help you. Two articles found by experience to be peculiarly efficacious for this disease are contained in this compound.—We ask you to try Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract, and by giving it a fair trial, it will cure you.

We speak with much confidence of Dr. Fowler's Compound, because we know what it is composed of, and what it will do. We know Dr Fowler well, who is a physician of known repute, standing second to none in the country, of long experience, an honorable man, who, having a reputation for character, as well as ourselves, would never allow a medicine to go before the public without merit. And we say of this Compound, if taken according to directions, after a fair trial, it will do all we claim for it.

We offer it as a new discovery, which it certainly is—a genuine article for Scrofulla, Syphilis, and all blood impurities; and knowing the genuineness of it, as such we send it forth, saying, "Go Heal the Suffering!"

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
For sale by
BOCKOVER BROS., Sole Proprietors,
113 Liberty Street, New York City.
AND
J. K. McILHENNY,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
July 28 25-6mch

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 27. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871. NO. 35

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits their patronage.
jan 13 w—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN DULY qualified as Executrix of the last will and testament of Robert C. Johnson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payments; and all those having claims against the said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. MARGARET C. JOHNSON,
Executrix.
aug 11 33-6teh

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.
jan 13 49-w6 nch

STATE NEWS.

Heavy rains in the western part of the State.

Trinity College opend its fall session with 101 students.

A man in Jefferson, Ashe county, raised forty-three bushels of wheat on a town lot an acre and a half in size.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce is ahead on the pumpkin question. It has seen one weighing 67½ pounds, and measureing 61 inches in circumference.

Reports from Moore, Chatham and Montgomery counties represent the crops as very poor, and great scarcity and suffering are apprehended.

The Raleigh Sentinel of the 8th says that Gov. Caldwell returned to the seat of Government yesterday, from a visit to his home—in the mountains.

H. J. Menninger, Secretary of State, says the Raleigh Sentinel, who has been on a visit to Europe for his health, is expected home the latter part of this month.

We learn, says the Battleboro Advance, that a few days since a dog was discovered in the yard of Rev. Mr. Barkley, of Nash county, living near this place, with the bones of a human being in his mouth.—We have heard no solution attempted of this dark mystery.

The cases of State *vs.* Brown, negro, charged with a rape, of State *vs.* Pop Oxendine, charged with having been connected with the outlaws, and of State *vs.* Leach, negro, charged with burglary, were continued for the term, and the prisoners ordered to be confined in Wilmington jail.

"Lyon, McDuff,
And d——d be he who first cries—
Hold—enough."

Z. I. Lyon & Co., says the Raleigh Sentinel, are erecting a very large establishment for the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco at Durham. This is the largest establishment of the kind in the State.

At Robeson Superior Court in session this week, the Robesonian says that Wm. Goins was arraigned under an indictment found against him by the grand jury during this term of the Court for the murder of Sherwood Locklear, in July last, and placed on trial. Solicitor Richardson for the State, and Col. N. A. McLean and Col. W. McL. McKay for the prisoner.—Verdict of manslaughter returned.

The Lumberton Robesonian says: Some specimens of genuine English walnuts have been laid on our—case, for we were at the case correcting proof at the time, (take notice working men,) by our young friend, Mr. Ed. McQueen, of this town. They are the fruit of a tree now growing on the premises of Mrs. Susan McQueen, in this town and are altogether equal in size and flavor to those imported from abroad.

STAGE ACCIDENTS.—There have been, says the Charlotte Observer of the 5th instant, no less than three upsets of late on the stage line from the head of the road to Asheville. In one we understood there was the Hon. D. M. Barringer and Mrs. Badger, of Raleigh, though both providentially escaped injury, but in another where the stage horses and all went over a precipiece of some fifty feet, Mrs. Eckhart, daughter of the Hon. Litwis Thompson, of Bertie, was quite seriously hurt.

TOBACCO PEDDLERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In reply to a letter from the assessor of internal revenue for the Third District of North Carolina, in relation to the practice of tobacco peddlers in that district who sell to the little shops "chunks" of tobacco from boxes, and after emptying the boxes taking therefrom the stamps, which they reaffix to other packages from factories hid away, and sometimes from registered factories, and asking for permission to publish an order requiring dealers to purchase only in original unbroken packages, the Commissioner says:

Since May 1st peddlers are not required to be licensed, or to pay special tax as such, and therefore they have no right, as peddlers, to sell tobacco. Manufacturers are only authorized to sell tobacco in full packages, put up as prescribed in sec. 62 and stamped as required by sec. 67. Peddlers employed by manufacturers to sell their goods have no right in this respect which their principals, the manufacturers, have not, and, therefore, such peddlers can only sell in original and unbroken packages, and dealers become liable if they retail manufactured tobacco otherwise than from original and stamped packages.

SOMNAMBULIST.—Wednesday night, about one o'clock, says the Sentinel, as a gentleman was returning from the "hop" at the Yarborough House, he was considerably surprised at something very white on the top of a house in the middle ward. Stopping, he watched the apparition, and ascertained it to be a man, and fearing to call aloud to him, and not exactly comprehending the situation, concluded to remain quiet. The sleeping man, for so it proved to be, walked slowly all around the top of the building three times, then climbed to the top of a large chimney, grasped the lightning rod with one hand and striking the position of one in great earnest, viewed the heavens, making several gestures toward the ground. Just at this time a very brilinat meteor passed directly over the sleeping man in the direction his gesticulation had indicated, and ended its train near the earth. He gazed upon it with a smile upon his countenance, then kneel in an attitude of prayer, loosing his hold on the lightning rod. The witness of this strange freak of the somnambulist now became alarmed for his safety in this position, and hailed him in a loud and commanding voice, which awakened the sleeper, and he carefully climbed down from his perch on the chimney top, and quietly returned to his bed chamber.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.

Constitutional Reform!

Editors of the Patriot:

As a friend of *constitutional reform*, I respectfully ask a small space in your able paper, to express briefly, and without elaboration, my views on this absorbing question—a question of the most vital interest to the whole people of our beloved old commonwealth. The State must be saved, if possible, from financial ruin; from the intolerable burden of enormous taxes, and from other insupportable oppressions, fastened upon it by the present constitution. And I hold that every true Carolinian who loves his State and his home, of whatever party affiliation, with patriotic resolve, ought to unite, heart and hand, with all those who are determined to avert this impending ruin of her people.

The proposition that the people call a convention has been voted down, but its defeat cannot be understood as an approval of our present ill-advised and badly constructed constitution. The question of Convention was, unfortunately, complicated with several false and extraneous side issues, which caused its failure. Nor is the result a party triumph, or a test of party strength, though interested politicians may absurdly claim it as such. A sufficient proof of the contrary is found in the fact that while in this congressional district, Convention is defeated by one hundred and two votes, the Conservatives elected eleven out of the sixteen delegates.

Constitutional doubts, by many who did not examine the question—apprehensions of disturbing the homestead—the colored people's fear of loss of suffrage—and dread of threatened federal bayonets—these false issues defeated the Convention, as every body knows, who knows anything; and not the intrinsic merits or true issues of the question.

So that the true meaning of the recent vote is, that the people wish a reform of the Organic Law brought about by methods absolutely free from all risks of public disturbance or internal convulsion. No doubt the proposed Convention would have been a perfectly safe method, but the contrary, as above alluded to, was industriously proclaimed by demagogues and office holders, in high and low places and had its effect upon the people, to whom the trials and misfortunes of the last decade have taught extraordinary caution, approaching even timidity. A knowledge of this peculiarly sensitive condition of the public mind at this time, caused myself and others, who earnestly desired a Convention, to doubt the expediency of attempting to call one upon the plan proposed, and therefore as early as last winter, when the bill was before the General Assembly, urged the legislative mode, as the only expedient one in the present condition of the country and of parties. That body thought differently, but as this was a matter of difference of opinion on a question of policy only, and not of principle, I and others who thought with me, supported the proposition heartily without, as I conceive, the least inconsistency.

But, (for the reasons given), it has been lost and the result only shows that the party of constitutional reform, in the carrying out of its ideas, must take into account the cautious and truly conservative state of public feeling. We must persist in our efforts to reform the constitution, because we believe an overwhelming majority of the people of the State desire it, as essential to their prosperity; but we must do so by means which not even political tricksters, nor dextrous demagogues can decry as dangerous, though they may be much more tedious and less thorough than a Convention would have been. In short, we must now concentrate all our energies upon the work of amending and improving the Constitution by the Legislative enactment plan.

Success by this plan is perfectly certain, provided we proceed with caution and moderation, prudence and patience.

Let the General Assembly, immediately on assembling, propose a scheme of amendments, embracing only such as are most essential and undoubtedly desired by a large majority of the people. For let it be remembered, that two-thirds of the Assembly next to be elected will have to concur in the same proposition, and therefore it would be altogether futile to include among the projected amendments any that is not overwhelmingly popular. It will be no time, nor proper occasion for riders of hobbies, for theorists, for extremists, or rash counsellors to intrude their pet ideas, favorite fancies, or ultra principles. Let nothing be proposed that will not add to the strength of the entire scheme. Many desirable and useful things must be left out, because they may be debateable and uncertain of popular approval as suffrage is constituted, and might cause the defeat of the entire proposition, as a whole.

The following, in my opinion, are the points most necessary to be included in the proposition, and all which it would be judicious and wise to propose at present:

1. Strike out of the Constitution everything relating to the public debt, and leave that whole question within the control of the Legislature.

2 Abolish the township system and government, and restore the County Courts in their main features as the justest and cheapest method of administering county affairs.

3. Provide for three Supreme, and eight Superior Court Judges, after the expiration of their terms respectively, or as their offices become vacant—paying the Superior Court Judges an annual salary of $2,000, and have them to alternate; and elect them as at present, by the qualified voters of the State.

4. Provide for the biennial sessions of the General Assembly, and fix the per diem at three dollars and mileage ten cents.

5. Strike out the provision requiring a State census in 1875 and every ten years thereafter.

6. Abolish the provisions relating to the code commission, and requiring a code of civil procedure.

7. Provide for biennial terms of the Governor and other Executive officers, and fix the salary of the Governor at $3,000 annually, and reduce and fix the salaries of other Executive officers.

8. Abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Works.

9. Remodel our present wretched system of public instruction, so as to make it less expensive, and more beneficial to the children of both races.

Here are nine specifications of amendments, all of which are very important, indeed absolutely necessary in the administration of the government of the State, for the interest and prosperity of her people; and they will therefore meet with the hearty approval of a vast majority.—And the constitution, thus amended, followed up by wise and judicious legislation in the future, our dear old Commonwealth—dear to every true son of her soil—"redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" will again proudly take her place in the front rank of the great sisterhood, and go forward to a grand destiny.

I sincerely hope the Legislature will frame a general proposition embracing the foregoing ideas. We can carry all these amendments. Each one separate is not only right but very popular, and all together are immensely so. I trust this will not be made a party question, but that the Republican party will unite with us in this great reform; but should they determine to oppose these salutary and essential amendments, we have but to make them our platform, and standing upon it, we can overwhelm all opposition in this State next year. I think I know something of the sentiments and opinions, as well as the wants of the great mass of the people in this part of the State, and as such, I feel quite sure I represent them in what I have said, and I feel equally sure that the road to certain triumph lies along this line, if we do not hazard success by attempting doubtful measures.

LEXINGTON.

Difficulty in the Episcopal Church.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Monday evening, thus speaks of the disturbance in the Episcopal Church in that city:

Members of Episcopal Churches will be surprised to learn that a new prayer and service book has suddenly appeared without being announced in any form. Yesterday morning the Rev. Geo. E. Thrall, of the Emanuel Church, stated to his congregation that for three years a revised prayer book had been in the course of preparation, one which would exclude from it the passages which had given rise to so much controversy, and one that would be acceptable in all denominations who desire a liturgy. The vestry of Emanuel Church have had a long inquiry and consultation as to using the book, and at last determined to adopt it.

Rev. Mr. Thrall says it is his principle, while connected with any organization, to render obedience to its laws. He has always observed the requirements of the Episcopal Church. He coincided with the opinion of the vestry, and says the new ritual appeared to him in every way scriptural and right. He, however, thought it his duty before adopting it to resign from the Old Communion. He has therefore sent a letter to the Bishop declaring his purpose, and enclosing a letter received from the vestry, and stating that his present course would necessitate his resigning his position as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The new books were all received by the congregation, who heartily responded, and seemed pleased at the change.

West Virginia

We find in the Charleston Kanawha *Courier* the following statement concerning the vote on the Convention;

"A careful examination of the returns will show that the opponents of a convention have carried fifteen out of fifty-four counties in the State, or less than the Republicans carried at the last Gubernatorial election."

The majority for the Convention will be between two and three thousand.

The Petersburg Progress records one of the most remarkable escapes from serious injury or death we have ever heard of: Dr. Richard Adams, of Nottoway county, who happened, a few days ago, to be in the neighborhood of Maizes' Church, sent his horse by a small negro boy to water. The boy rode the horse to water as he was directed, and when returning from water, with the horse in a full run, he saw a boy approaching him upon a horse belonging to Mr. Farley (of the same county) in a full gallop. The boys were now riding so swiftly that they could not manage their fiery steeds, and at last they came together, the horses heads coming in contact with each other with such force as to break the neck of Dr. Adams' horse, and injuring the horse of Mr. Farley to such an extent as to render it unfit for any further service, and the most remarkable part of the accident is, that neither of the riders were injured in the least.

A Kentucky man who attempted to cross a high railroad bridge at Sheperdsville, in that State, on the 24th ult., stumbled and fell between the ties, but fortunately managed to grasp a tie with his hands, and there hung dangling, with 100 feet of sheer fall beneath him. He was utterly unable to regain the top of the bridge, and he hung on with a death grasp until his cries brought assistance. Lifted from his perilous position, he was led off the bridge, and he sat down for a few minutes, apparently overcome by the danger through which he had passed. Then he got up, as he said, to go home, walked a few steps, and fell to the ground dead. Physicians who carefully examined his body say that there was no bruise or wound sufficient to disable him, much less cause death, and are of the opinion that his death was caused by fright.

The passion for decorations in European society is treated of by a correspondent of the London Times, who says: Matters have come to such a pass that people without decorations are said to be treated with little respect in what is called good society. Only the other day a judge was insulted by a prisoner at the bar, because he had no ribbon in his buttonhole. Wives break their little hearts if their husbands have no *crachat*, while somebody else's husband walks about with a whole firmament on his chest. Husbands have no peace till they record a vote, or make a speech, or write an article that will be rewarded at the next "Order Festival." There are posts and professors in Germany who are believed to possess a complete collection of all the decorations granted by the sovereigns of Europe, Asia and Africa, and the mode of obtaining them has become a perfect art.

Since the result of the election in Kentucky has been ascertained, several prominent negroes who voted the Democratic ticket have been notified by Radical Ku-klux organizations to leave the State, under penalty of severe punishment. To these threats the Democrats make answer: "While the Democratic party have preferred to let them take their choice, free from the influence of direct party appeal, it will never submit to see such as have chosen to vote with them maltreated or threatened for exercising the right which they have freely accorded to all the negroes." Justice and protection to all, under the law, is the motto of the Democratic party, and it takes no new departure to put them upon that platform.

The Rev. Newman Hall declares that the churches of the United Kingdom have lost no less than 300,000 members by the vice of intemperance during the past three years.

October the citizens of Texas will vote upon the question of dividing it into three States.

An Excursion Party Upset in Niagara River—Narrow Escape of Four People from Drowning—A Gallant Rescue.

The river near Black Rock harbor was the scene of what came very near being a terrible accident Saturday evening.

About 7½ o'clock, a fishing party, consisting of Rev. August Grotrain, of Dearborn street, his daughter, Miss Emma Grotrain, Rev. Dr. Otto Burger, and Prof. Edward Moeller, were at anchor in a small boat off the lower end of Squaw Island.—The steam yacht Jennie Sutton having in tow a barge loaded with hay, came along and steamed into the harbor. The tow, as it swung around, was caught by the current, and, before a collision could be prevented, struck the boat heavily, capsizing it and precipitating the entire party into the water. The current is very swift at that point, and the situation was dangerous in the extreme. Mr. Grotrian and Prof. Moeller managed to cling to the barge, but Dr. Barger and Miss Grotrian were left to a fearful struggle with the water. The former is a strong swimmer, but his efforts were directed to saving the young lady rather than himself, and he became so much exhausted that he was forced to give up the struggle, and had sunk twice, when he was rescued by Messrs. Asa Waters and J. O. Henderson, who were rowing in the vicinity.

Miss Grotrain was in a desperate plight, and it seemed that she would surely perish; but Mr. Robert Arnold, who fortunately happened to be rowing over to his home in Fort Erie, happened to come along at the critical moment, and by his gallant exertions the drowning lady was rescued after she had sunk the third time. In either her case or that of Dr. Burger, a very few seconds more would have proved fatal, and Miss Grotrain was resuscitated with great difficulty as it was. The party feel extremely grateful for the opportune assistance which saved their lives, and it is certainly remarkable that such an accident could have occurred, and not been attended with fatal results.

Buffalo, N. Y. *Courier.*

A Soda Lake.

A soda lake has been discovered near Independence Rock, in this Territory, the waters of which are about to be utilized in the manufacture of soda. The lake is about a mile and a half in circumference, is about a mile east of Independence Rock, close to Sweetwater river, and sixty-five miles east of Rawlings, on the Union Pacific, with a good natural road from one to the other. It is estimated that sixty thousand tons of soda can be manufactured annually, at a cost not exceeding two dollars per ton, and the freight to the railroad, it is believed, will be about twelve dollars per ton. Soda manufactured from the waters of this lake has been tested by two scientific men—a Mr. McDonald and Dr. Waters, of Carson City. The former gentleman pronounces it to be a sesquicarbonate of soda. Dr. Waters detected a trace of sulphuric acid, which increases its value.—Cheyenne *Leader.*

Bad Use of Sugar Beets.

An English paper contains a notice of a distillery established on the estate of a Mr. Campbell, of Buscot Park, near Faringdon, which produced upward of 60,000 gallons of beet-root spirit the past season, with such satisfactory results that preparations were made for sowing upward of 800 acres the present year. The "spirit" from the beat is said to be superior to that from grain, and the writer adds, the certain but sure progress of beet-root cultivation is now an ascertained fact in England, both for the production of sugar and distillation, and many leading agriculturists assert that in a few years there will be many sugar factories and distilleries among the agricultural population.

Accident to a Tight-Rope Performer.

A shocking accident has occurred at Springfield, Ohio. By the parting of a splice in his rope, stretched across Main street from one building to another, a one-legged rope-walker from New York, named Prof. DeHoune, was precipitated to the ground, a distance of 60 or 70 feet.—The injuries are a broken leg and arm and a fractured skull. The accident was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, including the wife and child of the victim. DeHoune was formerly a soldier, and lost his leg in the Union service in Tennessee. He refused to accept payment for the performance, on the ground that he had not earned it.

Decayed Flowers.

Medical men say that the odor arising from decaying flowers while placed in vases in close rooms, as is such a universal custom in America, is very injurious, and gives rise to quite a number of very serious complaints. Headache and other complaints ensue, and even asphyxia, if their action is prolonged. In nervous persons, numbness, convulsions and loss of voice may occur, but the usual effect is a state of sleepiness, with feebleness and retardation of the action of the heart.—The most deleterious flowers are the lily, hyacinth, narcissus, crocus, carnation, rose, honeysuckle jesamine and violet.

The ladies of an Episcopal congregation in Chitenango, having learned that the Post Office Department will pay $300 for 1,000,000 cancelled postage stamps, have undertaken by this means to raise the money for the church organ; and after weeks of labor, which in any rational pursuit would have earned double the required sum, and extravagant expenditures for new stamps on letters sent to entice return epistles from distant acquaintances, they have thus far succeeded in collecting nearly 30,000 defaced portraits of Washington. At this rate they expect to get their organ early next century.

Large deposits of meerschaum clay has been discovered in Patagonia. Heretofore the supply of this material for pipes has been limited, the clay being found in Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor, and on the shores of the Mediterranean in small quantities. A great many people fancy that their pipes are real "hydrous silicate of magnesia," (that being the scientific name of genuine meerschaum,) whereas, the aforesaid pipes, are made of common clay colored, or of bread, and are foul with the fortieth smoking. As meerschaums are the healthiest pipes possible, the Patagonian discovery is to be rejoiced at.

The unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the Confederate dead at Charlestown, Jefferson county, W. Va., took place on Wednesday last, and was witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators.

Carl Schurz, in response to a formal invitation from the citizens of Nashville, irrespective of party, has consented to deliver an address in that city, on the 20th of September, upon the condition of public affairs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN'S, Sept. 9.

Renforth's death was caused by great mental excitement and over-exertion. His lungs were engorged with blood. No trace of poison could be found in the viscera. Verdict—came to death from congestion of the lungs, caused by over-exertion.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.

A terrible hurricane swept Sandwich Islands, damaging the sugar cane, trees and houses. No lives lost.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

O'Donavan Rossa, fenian, has accepted the independent candidature for Register of New York city and county.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.

It is reported that the Cario detectives have arrested the parties who committed the Moscow Express robbery on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The parties live in this vicinity, and were heretofore unsuspected.

A project is on foot for a narrow guage road from Paducah, Ky., to Paris.

From Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.

The Coroner's inquest on the recent accident elicits the fact that the engineer was running a new engine and miscalculated its momentum.—The train went considerably beyond the point at which it would have stopped under ordinary circumstances.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.

The declaration of martial law in certain South Carolina counties hangs fire. Reports to the War and Treasury Departments do not substantiate Ku-klux Chairman Scott's affidavits or statements.

Federal Attorneys have been ordered to press cases against delinquent revenue officers and their bondsmen.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept 9

A northeast storm prevails here. The Roads are full of shipping.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept 9

The Germans are preparing a banquet for Carl Shurz. A meeting was held to-day irrespective to party to prepare for the reception.

From Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 9

The Regatta has been postponed on account of high winds. 20,000 people are disappointed. The races will occur on Monday.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.

Booth's majority is about 6,500.

Alvord, the tax-payers candidate for Mayor, is elected by 2,000.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept 9

Over fifteen millions of the State debt has been funded to date, being one third of the whole debt.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 9.

There have been two deaths from yellow fever in the last twenty-four hours.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sep. 9.

Specie shipments to-day amounted to $158,000.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sep. 9.

Loans have increased over $4,000,000. Specie has decreased over $1,500,000. Deposits have decreased over $500,000. Legal tenders have decreased nearly $1,500,000.

BY HAVANA CABLE

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Sep. 9,

A hurricane on the 21st on Ortigna Island damaged every estate, the loss being immense. Five churches were prostrated on Tatola Island.—Eight hundred houses and 40 estates were destroyed in St. Killett's Island. The growing crops were destroyed in the Island of Saba.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

The Prussions will commence the evacuation of the Departments near Paris to-morrow.

BERLIN, Sept. 9

The cholera is diminishing greatly in North Germany.

LONDON, Sep. 9.

Ex-Secretary Seward has reached Berlin.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

SARATOGA.

The Great Scandal Cases—A Newspaper Correspondent gets into Trouble—They Deluge Him with Letters—Great Joke—Astonishing Revelations—Barons and Judges Implicated.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA, Aug. 21.

The other day, at the suggestion of several wags at Congress Hall, who could'nt live without their daily joke, I put the following in my Commercial correspondence from here.

SCANDAL.

"The two great scandals at the Clarendon are finally out. Two married ladies are mixed up, and several aristocratic families are compromised. I cannot promise full particulars till to-morrow."

Heavens! what a commotion those four little lines caused in Saratoga. Every gossip was on the *qui vive*. The great hotels resolved themselves into Investigating Committees, everybody became suspicious, and society was generally upset. At the Clarendon it fell like a moral earthquake among the unhappy guests. Everybody was looked upon with suspicion, and that great social Congress resolved itself into two parties—the watchers and the watched. Each lady looked the other with distrust. People communicated in subdued whispers. Wives kept close to their husbands and sweethearts never for once left the conspicuous glare of the front balcony seats. Old bachelors, who heretofore had been tolerated as objects of pity by young and pretty married ladies, were cut dead. Even their bouquets were refused, and everybody behaved with a propriety as stiff and prim as a Queen's drawing room. Mrs. Jones read the paragraph and whispered something about Mrs. Green. Mrs. Green had her suspicions of Mrs. Jones, but she told Jones to watch Mrs. Smith. The cliques drew closer together, and everybody waited breathlessly for the Commercial's developments.

THE JOKE A SUCCESS.

Hardly had I finished my breakfast and the Saratogian the next morning, before I received a note from the Clarendon. It was written on heavy tinted cream paper, surmounted by a beautiful monogram, the letters A. J. C., (American Jocky Club) being beautifully interwoven. It read thus:

"*Mr. Land——, Congress Hall:*

I notice the paragraph in the Commercial. It is to be hoped you will not use names. I am an old, grey haired man. I have lived a life of usefulness, and have been long honored of a member of the open Board of Brokers in New York. If I have been discreet in a thoughtless moment, I beg of you not to ruin everything by using my name in connection with any developments which you propose to make. Come and see me. I will remain in my room all day.

Yours, H. Z. D.

Clarendon, August 19."

I went to my room to read this letter, but had hardly finished it when rat! tat!! tat!!! came at my door, and a servant handed me the following:

Mr. Lan——:

RESPECTED SIR:—As God is my witness, you have been wrongly informed if you have heard anything detrimental to my character. I have been a Vestryman of Grace Church for fifteen years. I am incapable of any such actions; besides, I have a devoted wife and we are very fond of each other. I gave $35,000 to the Dudley Observatory, and $50,000 to Cornel University, and have been a subscriber to the Commercial for seventeen years. I'm incapable of such indiscretion. Whatever other church members do, I am as pure as a new born babe. Come and see me. I am almost always at church on the balcony with my wife.

Very respectfully,

G. Y. S.

Clarendon, August 19."

I had hardly finished reading the above when Judge K——, of the Supreme Court, entered my room unannounced. He looked confused. His eyes wandered around the room while he twisted his whiskers and bit off the ends.

"Have you granted that injunction in the case of the twenty-seven ladies of Congress Hall *versus* Jno. R. Cox for loud snoring," I asked.

"No, but I will do it instantly if you will do one thing for me," said the Judge trembling.

"What?"

"Well in this scandal case don't use my name. You know I live at the Clarendon. I've been on the bench six cen years. I may have been indiscreet this time. Every man is liable to be indiscreet some time. Even Jeffers n Davis was not infallible.—Besides everybody knows me in New York. What would Judge Benard and Bixby and Ingraham think of me after such an exposure?"

"Never mind Judge, mum's the word."

"One thing more," said the Judge, lingering.

"What?"

"Well, I've always been the confidential attorney for Mrs Z. She's an estimable widow lady. She may have been carried away for a moment by this man's villainy; but, sir, she is a good woman—highly connected. She explained all how it happened to me. She is very sorry, and she wished me to come and see you about it."

"Why, Judge, you surprise me. I did not know anything about any scandal case. I put that paragraph in as a joke, and I thought you were so very pure up there that you could stand it. I wouln't have dared to have said it about the Grand Union or Congress Hall. We don't pretend to be so very good here. But I thought you Clarendonites were like Cæsar's wife—above suspicion."

"Good God!" exclaimed the Judge, throwing both hands wildly in the air; and then he went back to the Clarendon a happy man.

My mail now came up. There were eleven more letters from the Clarendon—some were sealed with aristocratic coats of arms, some with illuminated monograms. The first opened had a baronial crown stamped in red and blue. It read as follows:

"*Moncher Lan——, Esq., Hotel de Congre:*

I saw one paragra-phe en ze journal, ze Commourshal, about ze grand scandale of which you have accuse me. I no understand ze customs of ze countree, but I was und grandee officeur in ze *legion d' honeur*, and I shall no run when you accuse ma cher ze madame with one grand flir-ta-tion wat z darn Americans call him, I shall be of ze madame one grand protecteur avec ze pistols. You shall meet me ce soir a six hour in ze grande park when I shall shoot you, dam what you call him dam dead!

M. FLORINS.

de la legation francaise a Washington. Hotel de Clarendon, 19 Auguste."

My next letter was written in the trembling hand of a lady. She said:

"*Mr. Lan——, Congress Hall:—My Dear Sir:*

I write this as a friend of yours. You have been deceived. Some of our people came down to Congress Hall and told these scandalous things out of spite. Baron Florins has been very exclusive. We have kept him entirely in our clique. The rest are mad because we have not introduced him. He is a dear duck of a man, as harmless as he is handsome. We take him out to drive, and even to our private parlors to play chess, with impunity. Some envious common people mistook my parlor for my private sleeping room. The mistake was ludicrous, wasn't it? Mrs. Q——, sends her regards and hopes you will be at our ball to-night. The villagers will not be allowed to come in. We all read the Commercial here.

Yours in friendship,

CATHERINE C. V——."

"So the letters went on. I'm sorry I put in the paragraph. It has caused me a great deal of annoyance. I have spent most of the day reading letters and listening to explanations. If I had put in such a paragraph about Congress Hall, I know I should never have been to read all the correspondence which would result from it; and if I should do the same to the Grand Union, letters would be brought to my room in wagon loads. I have not said anything; I don't know any thing; only I do give you the facts as received.

"*Honsi soit qui mely pense!*"

A Clarendon lady says to day that there will be no more gossip or scandal there this week, as the men have almost all left for New York.

A GIRL nine years of age arrived at a town in Central Iowa recently, having traveled unprotected all the way from Western Kansas, and had with her two sisters, one an infant which she carried in her arms, and the other three years old. Her parents had emigrated to Kansas and had both died there, and she determined to return to Iowa.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

W., C. & R. RAILROAD.

PICKRELL, SLOAN AND THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Judge Rodman held a Bush Court in Newbern on the 3d, 4th and 5th of August last to release J. F. Pickrell upon a *habeas corpus*.

Pickrell and Dr. Sloan were indicted in New Hanover Court for conspiracy to defraud the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, of which Sloan was President. U on a requisition the Governor of New York, unlike the Governor of Florida, in the Littlefield case, surrendered Pickrell, and he was lodged in jail, when Judge Rodman had him brought before him upon a *habeas corpus*.

Upon the trial the following facts and figures were exhibited: Nov. 26, 1870, Dr Sloan sold $1 700 000 bonds, which netted the company $157 250—which is only 9¼ per cent, or $92 50 for every $1.000 of bonds. About the same time the Doctor sold $600,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company for 46½, which bonds were worth 70, and had never sold for less.

It also appeared at this Bush Court, where Pickrell was released, that he loaned Dr. Sloan, President of the company, $600,000 on the 21st day of January, 1870, and charged him as commissions 2 per ct, per month making $10,560, and interest at 7 per cent. $3,660 24.

Pickrell had an account against Sloan which clearly proves that they are both first class rascals—Pickrell for making the account, and Dr. Sloan for allowing it.—Pickrell charged Sloan with his traveling expenses as follows:

May 26, 1870	$200 00
June 25, "	274 60
Oct. 8, "	100 00
Oct. 25, "	566 15
Commissions and interest on traveling expenses,	51 44
Total traveling expenses for five months, (and we venture he had a dead-head-ticket over most of the roads)	$1,192 19

Dr. Sloan stated to the stockholders on the 20th of October, 1870, that he was due Pickrell $397,000. Two days before this report to the stockholders he had signed and approved Pickrell's account for $464,506 97, which is $67,506 97 more than he stated to the stockholders was due. And hereby hangs a Kildee. On the 25th day of November—the day before Sloan, as President, approved of Pickrell's account—Pickrell paid Sloan $25,000 in cash for one-half interest in a tract of land in Gaston county, containing only 61½ acres, which land is assessed at $2, and was never assessed for more than $3 per acre. Pickrell bought, like Littlefield, *unsight, unseen*.

We have given the main features of the account, but it is so remarkable we publish the whole of it as a monument of carpet-bag and scalawag roguery.

We said more than two years ago that Sloan, Jones and Holden should all be in the penitentiary—Sloan and Jones for defrauding the State in a cotton transaction, under Holden, as provisional Governor, and Holden for appointing them presidents of railroads, after he had evidence of their fraud and villainy. How glad the radical rascals were to have the attention of the people called from their villainy to the convention question!

Was any country ever cursed with such a set of villains? Were any people ever before required meekly and quietly to bear it? Judge Rodman released Pickrell, and Judge Watts released A. J. Jones, who robbed the State of a larger amount than Pickrel and Sloan.

The Radicals and moderation men will call us violent for having spoken plainly upon these plain figures. Here is money enough gone to have called conventions and impeached drunken judges for thirty years to come. These things, too, have been known to Gov. Caldwell, Phillips & Co., yet they spake not a word.

We append this extraordinary account as follows:

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co., in "Loan Account." with J. F. Pickrell.

DATE			AMOUNT.		DAYS.	INTEREST.
1870.						
Jan 21	Loan	$ 60,000 00				
	Com. 2 pr cent per month	10,560				
				$ 70,560	267	$ 3,660 24
" 25	Loan	30,000				
	Com. 2 pr cent per month	5,200				
			35,200		26	1,809 09
" 26	Telegram	3				
	Commissions	52				
			3 52		62	18
Mar 16	do	2 95				
	Commissions	50				
			3 46		219	15
" 11	Loan	60,000				
	Commissions	8,560				
			68,560		218	2,906 33
April 26	Loan	500				
	Commissions	55 97				
			555 97		170	18 38
" 26	Telegrams	20 39				
	Commissions	2 27				
			22 66		170	75
May 10	Loan	10,000				
	Commissions	1,033 34				
			11,033 34		158	338 97
" 24	Loan	25,000				
		2,350				
			27,350		144	765 80
" 26	Loan	10,957 38				
	Commissions	1,015 38				
			11,972 76		142	330 58
" 26	Traveling expenses	200				
	Commissions	18 53				
			218 53		142	6 02
" 31	Loan	2,000				
	Commissions	179				
			2,179		137	58
" 31	Telegrams	49 02				
	Commissions	4 38				
			53 40		137	1 42
June 3	Claims ve road per vouchers	5,409 46				
	Commissions	476 03				
			5,885 49		134	153 35
" 25	Iron purchased	4,070 70				
	Commissions	298 52				
			4,369 22		112	95 15
" 25	Traveling expenses	271 67				
	Commissions	19 92				
			291 58		112	6 35
" 25	Loans	30,368 51				
		2,227 03				
			32,595 57		112	709 86
" 30	Loans	89,230				
	commissions	6,246 10				
			95,476 10		107	1,986 43
" 30	Telegrams	75 54				
	Commissions	5 29				
			80 83		107	1 68
July 1	Loan	50,000				
	Commissions	3,466 67				
			53,466 67		106	1,102
" 12	Telegrams	10 45				
	Commissions	65				
			11,10		95	20
" 16	Loan	20,000				
	Commissions	1,186 67				
			21,186 67		91	374 89
Aug 25	Telegrams	36 66				
	Commissions	1 22				
			37 88		51	37
Oct 8	Traveling expenses	100				
	Commissions	47				
			100 47		7	14
" 21	Telegrams		3 75			
" 21	Traveling expenses		566 15			
			$441,784 12			$ 14,320 24
	Interest at 7 per cent		14,320 24			
			456,104 36			
	½ per cent commissions		11,402 6			
			467,506 97			
Jan 21	By cash		3,000			
						$464,506 97
Oct 15	To balance	$464,506 97				

The above is correct and is approved.

WM. SLOAN,
Charlotte N. C., Oct. 18, 1870. President W. C. & R. R. R. Co.

We learn that the North Carolina Railroad, between Goldsboro and Charlotte has lately been rented to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and will hereafter be officially known, it is said, as the North Carolina Division of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. We have no particulars in regard to the manner in which the transfer was made.

The Great Social Problem of the XIXth Century.

Our age is undoubtedly more advanced than all its predecessors in the wonderful development of its industry. The most cursory visit to one of the world's great fairs, or even a description of the most striking inventions there exhibited, is enough to convince any one of the enormous physical and material progress accomplished in our day. But this progress has not been without its drawbacks. It has been purchased at a heavy cost of human suffering, and it has given rise to menacing problems unknown one hundred and fifty years ago.

An antagonism has arisen between capital and labor, and has grown more and more bitter every decade. It is founded, we believe, upon ignorance on both sides, of the sound laws of Political Economy—upon prejudice, and also upon the natural cupidity of all men. But yet it exists, a great fact, a great evil, culminating apparently to a great cataclysm of European society, whose counter-shock must be felt even in this more favored hemisphere.

When modern industry, aided by the powerful agency of steam, began its triumphant march, the population of the manufacturing nations of Europe was already too dense for their well-being. It became still denser until there were more laborers than were needed, and their own competition kept their wages very low. This increased the profits of the manufacturers, and from that day arose the continual grievance of the laboring classes, that "the rich are continually growing richer, and the poor poorer."

This, like all sweeping assertions, must be taken with some allowance. It may be true in the main, if we leave out of view those who fail, that the successful have grown richer. The immense industrial fortunes made by the cotton and iron lords of Manchester and Birmingham, the shipbuilders of the Clyde, the mill owners of Belgium, Germany, France, New England, are the proof of the assertion. On the other hand, the operatives, without whose labor those fortunes could not have been created, have profited but in a very small degree. We will leave out the American artisan, who is favored by the comparative scarcity of laborers, and whose high wages are secured by protective tariffs. How long his prosperity will last under the influx of European and Chinese immigration, remains to be seen. As to the European laborer, it is not literally true that "the poor are continually getting poorer"; for the average comforts of every class of society have increased with the progress of civilization. A thriving mechanic in our day daily enjoys luxuries which Queen Elizabeth could not have purchased. But the truth is that the poor are getting poorer relatively; in other words, the increase of welfare of the laboring classes has not kept pace with the enormous increase of the fortunes of the rich. The laborers believe that the employers have had more than their just and fair share of the joint profits of labor and capital. Hence the bitterness that has accumulated in their hearts. Hence the two and a half millions of members of the "*Internationale*" every day increasing. Hence the second siege of Paris, the strikes, the trade-unions, the co operative societies, &c., everywhere, all of which are but various forms of protest against the existing relations of capital and labor. And observe that the *Internationale*, although to a great degree identified with the Commune, and consequently vanquished with it, is more defiant than ever, and more bold and outspoken since the late laws adopted against it.

Now, an association counting nearly three millions of *men*, the bone and sinew of the land, cannot well be put down by force or by repressive laws in any country. It has its thousands of adherents in France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy and in this country too. It has exhibited a strength, a determination which prove that it will not easily be diverted from its purposes; and what is more, though some of its purposes are the offspring of error and prejudice, others are noble and good; such, for example, as the abolition of standing armies, those enormous vampyres which suck the life-blood of the European nations, and as a consequence, the cessation of those dynastic or ambitious wars undertaken without the consent and against the interest of the people.

The manifestations of the *Internationale* are very formidable in Spain and Italy; and quite recently the English republicans have published their platform demanding the abolition of privileges, monopolies and standing armies;—compulsory education; the supply of work by the State for all those who are able to work and sustenance for those who are not—the nationalization of land, &c. But it is in Germany that the organization is most powerful and threatening. Quite recently a convention of workingmen at Dresden openly flung a revolutionary challenge of defiance in the face of all the European governments.

The movement is general. To attempt to crush it by force may involve the risk of destroying the social fabric in Europe, and the standing armies taken from the same class as the working men can hardly be depended upon for such a task, pervaded as they are with the same ideas.

The cable announces that the chief leaders of German industry, including the principal capitalists of the country, are to meet at Leipzig in November in order to concert measures for protecting capital against the aggressions resulting from trade-unions, strikes, &c., and "to establish a better understanding between capital and labor in all the districts and provinces of Germany."

This movement on the part of the German capitalists is of extreme importance, for its effect will be to reduce matters to a practical issue. The theory and practice of wages in Europe have been that where the laborers are so numerous as to underbid each other for employment, they have no right to expect more than just enough to live and to bring up an equal number of laborers to take their places when they die. Hence the laborer in Europe never accumulates property, always lives from hand to mouth and is always dependent. On the other hand, the laborers now say: We produce the national wealth, which, without us, could not exist. We support your armies with our money, our sons, our blood. We create for our employers those immense fortunes while we grovel in misery. The division of profits is unjust. We have a right to more than a mere precarious living. We have a right to some chance of bettering our conditions, of acquiring property and of rising in the world—and this right we will have or we will destroy your iniquitous form of society.

Such, then, is the issue, fraught with tremendous consequences. It is useless for statesmen to close their eyes to it. It must be met, and speedily. It must be met in a broad, Christian and philanthropic spirit. Germany has covered herself with all the laurels that war can win. If she who gave to the world the press and the Reformation can give now a peaceful and felicitous solution of what is certainly the most momentous issue of our day, she will secure a greater and juster fame than could be acquired by the conquest of half of Europe.

"The Forgiving Flag."

We copy the following from the New York *Times*:

"The remains of the North Carolina dead who fell at Gettysburg were reinterred in Raleigh on the 25 h ult., and the Wilmington *Journal*, commenting upon the sad ceremony, says: "What a contras! On those terrible days of July, 1863 the sole requiem of these heroes was the roar of musketry along the still contending lines! And on Friday last, the peaceful afternoon—the holy services of religion—the solemn swell of music—the graceful offices of friends, and, perhaps, the mourning presence of relatives—the floral coronation and the dear soil of home!" And the *Journal*, as it tells how one of these heroes asked, shortly before he died, that the flag of a Pennsylvania regiment which he had captured might be sent in his name to "President" Davis, might have added that his body was taken home with the rest and deposited there in his old home by his friends under the forgiving folds of the same old Stars and Stripes—the Flag of the Union."

Our Northern cotemporaries seem fond of alliterative expressions with which to clothe imaginary existences. It was but a day or two since that we commented on the "prosperous peace" of the New York *Tribune*:

"Optics sharp it takes, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

The *Times* hardly means, we suppose, that it is an evidence of Federal clemency that the reinterment of our noble heroes was *allowed* to be made, (although its language is somewhat susceptible of that construction) for, in all days and in all climes, a pious regard for the ashes of the dead has been an honored and a hallowed feeling and practice, and one of the surest evidences of civilization and culture. It is true that, in some instances, this holy privilege has been denied to some of our people, living under the folds of the "forgiving flag," as was the case in Texas, when Gen. Reynolds prohibited funeral honors to the remains of the gallant SYDNEY JOHNSTON, and when the decoration of Confederate graves at Arlington was insultingly forbidden. But we do not hold the government, the flag, or the North, as such, responsible for these, any more than we do for the threatened desecration of the remains of our dead by a few Gettysburg farmers.

But the "forgiving flag" is a "glittering generality," a mere *tour du phrase*, which means nothing, or rather, perhaps, we should say, means too much. That the government has shown leniency, in some respects, we are not disposed to deny; but

"The quality of mercy is not strained,"

and the demonstrations of clemency have been neither graceful nor complete—nay, rather, have been offset by counter-exhibitions of oppression, of contumely and of proscription. When we use the expressions "clemency" and "leniency," by the way, we are not to be understood as conceding that the South (honestly abiding, now, every issue determined by the war) did anything, morally, that admitted the necessity of such "forgiveness;" but, still, the strong may add flowers to his wreath of victory, by forbearing to abuse his vanquished and weaker foe, and he should always remember that while it is glorious to have a giant's strength, "it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

The father of the gallant young soldier alluded to above, if living, in all probability cannot hold the slightest office, while his boot-black or carriage-driver can. If he should discharge that boot-black from his employment, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he might, on a trumped-up charge, (under a Federal law, *intended* for the humiliation and oppression of Southern gentlemen,) or upon the suborned evidence of perjurers, be arrested for "intimidation of voters," carried for hundreds of miles from his home, under bayonets, and incarcerated, without the privilege of bail! "Forgiving flag!"

If that young man, himself, was now living, and bad, before the war, held the common office of a Justice of the Peace, *he* could not fill the slightest public position, under the "forgiving folds" of that flag, beneath which, in the estimation of the *Times*, it is such a privilege to sleep in death!

A sovereign State (so called) elects one of its most honored, eminent and worthy citizens to represent its interests in the National Councils. He fought on the side of, or sympathized with, his State—the and of his nativity and his affections, in the great civil war, and hence, *because* he has heretofore been thus honored in office at the hands of his countrymen, *because* he was not recreant to his kindred and his neighbors, he is excluded from the Halls of Representation, while some carpet bag military popinjay, like Ames, of Mississippi, (also "so called") without age, without experience, without identification with the people, without acquaintance, with no interest in the affairs of the State, is allowed, under the "forgiving folds," to sign with the sword *his own* credentials as a United States Senator, elected by the negro, by fraud and by the bayonet!

Verily, "the folds" of the flag, as waved by those satraps of Reconstruction, Sickles, Canby, Ames & Co., did not shine with very radiantly "forgiving hues!"

There be many, unfortunately, who, at *this* day, with the accumulated experience of past and present upon them, can only see on the "forgiving folds" the "stars" for one section and the "stripes" for another!

The Goldsboro' Incendiaries—New York Detectives at Work—Important Arrests.

A short time after the terrible fire in Goldsboro', by which a large portion of that town was laid in ashes by the torch of the incendiary, two negroes, John Taylor and Miles Freeman by name, applied for employment at the National Hotel in this city. Col. Jones needing experienced servants, and these bringing with them recommendations from Jones, Murphey & Co., the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel, Goldobsro', in which the fire originated, they were employed. These servants gave satisfaction and were industrious and attentive to their duties.

On Friday last two unprepossessing looking strangers registered their names at the National as T. P. Jones and J. E. Mason, New York. These men shunned all intercourse with the whites, and began courting the negroes of the Hotel in regular carpet-bag style. It was supposed by those who were cognizant of their movements that they were embryo sheriffs or legislators, so fond of the colored people did they appear. They associated with them, drank with them, smoked with them, footing all the bills, and, as the sequel shows, secured their confidence completely. Their conduct became so questionable that "mine host" of the National was debating about the propriety of presenting their bill, asking them to vacate their room.

On Sunday, however, officer Jones, of Goldsboro', came by the morning express, and very soon arrested the negroes, Taylor and Freeman, upon a warrant issued by Judge Russell, who were at once lodged in jail. How the detectives suspected these two negroes, who left Goldsboro' bearing the recommendation of the proprietors of the hotel which they had destroyed, we know not. But that they did pour kerosene on the floors of vacant rooms, and set fire thereto, both confessed in their confidential communications with their new-made friends.

The prisoners were taken to Goldsboro' Sunday evening, and the matter will undergo a thorough investigation. We sincerely trust that those who urged these negroes to their hellish work will be discovered and properly punished. So terrible a deed could hardly have originated in the brain of these negroes. We look for other developments.

A darkey's instructions for putting on a coat: "Fust de right arm, den de left, and den gib one general conwulshun."

The man who popped the question by "starlight," got his sweetheart's consent in a twinkling.

CHAMBER OF THE STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

RALEIGH, 12th Sept., 1871.

There will be a general meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative Party, held in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, proximo. Each member of the Committee is earnestly requested to attend; and County Executive Committees are invited to be present, or send a delegate. Matters of importance will be considered.

By order Central Executive Committee.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Chairman.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.—Special Premiums.

By F. W. Kerchner, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant:

For the best loaf of Bread made without soda, salaratus or shortening	$10 00
For the best plate of Biscuits	5 00
For the best jar of home-made Butter, not less than three pounds	5 00
For the best hand-made shirt	5 00

By George B. French, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes:

For the best Milch Cow	20 00

DEATH OF A FORMER CITIZEN.—We are pained to announce the death of Dr. Richard Porter Ashe, of San Francisco.—Dr. Ashe has been in bad health for some time, and his demise does not take his friends by surprise. He died on the 8 h of the present month.

Dr. Ashe left Wilmington many years ago, settling in Texas, participating in the war with Mexico as a member of the celebrated Hays's Rangers. Soon after the close of hostilities he removed to California, being one of the pioneers of that State.

Dr. Ashe was a brother of the late Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of this city, and a brother-in-law of the late Admiral Farragut, of the Federal Navy. He was one of the largest planters of the State, and occupied a high social position. His relatives and friends in this section will mourn his death.

Constitutional Reform.

BLADEN Co., Sept. 6th, 1871.

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal:

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to make a suggestion through your paper to the people of the State: As the Convention has been lost in the State, I respectfully suggest that the citizens of each county in this State assemble at their respective county seats, without regard to parties; let all meet and participate, both Conservatives and Republicans, in passing resolutions, or rather in memorializing the Legislature at its next session to either call a Convention by the Legislature to make the necessary constitutional amendments, or to pass a bill making these amendments by legislative enactment.

My reason for making this suggestion is this: If the people do not instruct their representatives as suggested above, irrespective of party lines, I fear that the approaching session of the Legislature will prove as fruitless, as regards constitutional amendments, as did the last session. I hope, therefore, that the people, either in the way I suggest or some other way, will instruct the members of the Legislature, and that this instruction be given by both parties, unitedly, in order that the question may not again be made a party question as it was at the last session with, perhaps, a few exceptions.

BLADEN.

For the Journal.

Fire in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, ONSLOW CO. N. C.,
September 9th, 1871.

MAJ. ENGELHARD—DEAR SIR:—I sincerely regret having to inform you that our quiet little village was disturbed about 2 o'clock this morning by that fearful element—fire. It originated in the kitchen standing on the lot owned by Mr. D. A Harget, of Swansboro, and at the time occupied by Mr. A. C. Huggins, Superior Court Clerk. The fire resulted in the entire destruction of all the buildings standing upon the lot, which consisted of a large two-story building, and all necessary out-houses, together with an office-building, standing on the corner, owned by B. & L. Weill, of your city, one apartment of which had been heretofore used by R. W. Nixon, Esq., as a law office, and the other occupied by Dr. W. H. Peterson as a drug store.

The law library of Mr. Nixon was saved, and some of the Doctor's medicine, but some valuable surgical instruments were lost. The buildings, I suppose, were worth some $2,000 or $2,500, no insurance.—Upon Mr. Huggins the loss falls particularly heavy, he losing nearly all of his household and kitchen furniture, all provisions on hand, &c. Mr. Huggins was well supplied with an excellent assortment of furniture, much of it fine, piano, &c., &c., all of which was consumed, not even saving a change of apparel for him elf and family. Quite a number of large, fine and costly paintings were also consumed. Mr Huggins and family has the sympathy of our entire community, and we trust that some substantial aid will be rendered him in this his hour of distress. Who will respond? The buildings standing on the opposite side of the street owned by E. Murrell, Sheriff, and occupied by Z. M. Costin, Register of Deeds, was at several times on fire, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that the Sheriff's buildings were saved. While we dislike to discriminate, while all, white and colored, acted so nobly, we beg to be permitted to allude to the conduct of Capt. A. C. Moore, Jno. M. King, artist, and Capt. Edmond Russell, by whose indefatigable and almost desperate efforts, the Sheriff's buildings and Mr. Coston's furniture were saved.—Mr. King rendered himself particularly conspicuous, coolly and calmly walking back and forth, on the combing of the sharp roof, pouring water and spreading wet blankets, while Capt. Moore also rendered most valuable services on the roofing.

Messrs. J. H. Myrover, R. F. Pelletin, Lewis W. Huggins, (of Wilmington), and others, rendered most valuable assistance.

The wind was blowing heavily from Northeast, and had it been otherwise, our church, Masonic Lodge, hotel, and in fact all the buildings above the Courthouse, and below Dr. R. Ward's, must have been consumed. We are glad, yea, grateful it is no worse. ONE WHO SAW.

Goldsboro Messenger, Fayetteville Eagle, and Wilmington Star, please copy.

The Judge of the Washington Police Court, Superintendent of Police and the District Attorney, at a conference Friday determined to break up all brothels and disorderly houses.

Another Fire in Goldsboro'.

GOLDSBORO', Sept. 13th 1870.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Last night this town was visited with another large fire. The residence and out buildings of Dr. Benj. F. Arrington were totally consumed. There is a difference of opinion amongst the citizens as to the origin of the fire; but from a careful examination we have come to the conclusion that it arose from a defect in the flue of the chimney leading from the laundry through the roof of the back wing of the house. The laundry had been heated all day, the servants being engaged in ironing until late in the evening, and the fire was discovered under the roof near the chimney, and quite at the top of the house.

Dr. Arrington was considerably injured by a fall while engaged in saving his children, Mrs. A. having gone to Wilmington on the evening train, and the servants not being immediately at hand.

Mr. J. B. Whitaker also sustained a slight injury while moving the piano, which, though painful, is not likely to incapacitate him for his duties as mail agent.

It was a mournful sight to see the citizens standing around (after the furniture was removed) and passively looking on while a large residence containing 17 rooms turned down. There was not a hook, a ladder, a bucket, or an engine of any kind with which to work. The fire, when discovered, could have been covered by a boy's hat, and yet no effort could be made to save the buildings.

We are glad to learn that Dr. A. was insured for $5,000, and as he saved most of his furniture, we presume his loss will not be more than $1,000.

North Carolina Rail Road Lease

OFFICE N. C. RAIL ROAD CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Sept. 12, 1871.

To the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—The Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, on yesterday, leased to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company the North Carolina Railroad for thirty years, for six and one half per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, or two hundred and sixty thousand dollars per annum, payable semi-annually, with the amplest guarantees for the certain and prompt payment of the rent, and the proper maintenance, preservation and operation of the line. This course was thought by the Directors not only proper, but under the circumstances necessary to save the stockholders from great loss. This had become obvious from many reasons. I will, only for the present, state a few of them.

The Legislature of 1869-'70 granted charters to companies, empowering them to build railroads parallel with our road from Greensboro' to Charlotte. One or more of these have passed into the hands of the Richmond & Danville R. R. Co., who were preparing to use the franchise if driven to that necessity by the continued refusal of this company to make any terms of the common use of that part of the line. Bills were offered in the last Legislature to repeal or modify these charters. The Legislature refused to interfere with them. In fact, the day of refusing or repealing charters for railroads had passed. This is an age of building roads, not suppressing them. We must recognize these indisputable facts. Thus left to the contest with competing interests, we have endeavored to make the most of the situation for your protection.

It is now well understood that the capital and enterprise of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad have become largely interested in the R. & D. R. R. Co., and supports its well known efforts to pass its line through to the Air-Line Road and other leading connections south of Charlotte. Backed by this new and powerful combination, the R. & D. R. R Co. renewed their offers for your line, rather than enter the heavier and final contests with you by the investment of further capital in a parallel road, which once invested must forever remain our competitor. The Air Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta, under the control of the R. & D. R. R., thus reinforced, is being rapidly completed. A majority of the stock of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co. has been recently bought by a combination of the same interests. Having secured this key, as soon as they assume control of that road, it would be in their power to cut off all our through passengers and freights, and thereby reduce our income below the possibility of regular dividends. The R. & D. and Air-Line R. R. Companies having secured charters on either side of us from Greensboro' to Charlotte, they would have immediately commenced the construction of a Road from Greensboro' to Charlotte to connect with the Air-Line from Charlotte to Atlanta. This, as every one can plainly see, would totally destroy our Road. Therefore, the lease was an imperative necessity. This Road has been and would have continued to be the mere football of party, and your interests the prey of politicians. By the contract we have made, a certain and reasonable dividend is secured to the stockholders. By leasing it your stock will have a fixed value, and will be worth twice as much as you could have procured for it at any time up to the present. A great thoroughfare will undoubtedly now be organized through our State. Freight will be cheapened along its line, immigration will be encouraged, your towns and cities built up, and many great and permanent advantages will flow from the introduction of the large capital which will seek our State through the influences controlled by or identified with the lessees of this Road. Their power, purposes and advantages of situation referred to, we could neither ignore nor control. The question was, how best to meet them, so as to protect and secure your interests and those of the people of the State.

In the contract made, we have secured terms and compensation which we believe fair and reasonable, and were the best that could be obtained under the circumstances. We did not believe this Company could successfully cope with the powerful and well directed capital that we had to meet in the competition to be commenced or provided for, without serious damage to our income for an indefinite period of time; and we were convinced, therefore, that it was better for the interests of the stockholders, when another overture was made for equitable arrangement, and before the opportunity had been passed and lost, to make a good bargain, certainly a safe bargain securing you reasonable returns for your property, rather than take the serious and certain hazard of being greatly injured, if not fatally crushed out by power that we had refused to treat otherwise than as an enemy.

For the Directors:
W. A. SMITH, President.

Presbyterianism in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has this year 4,616 Presbyterian churches, with 455,378 communicants, a Sunday school membership of 479 817, and received in collections for the church year, 1871, $9,097.70. The first three items show an advance over last year of about two and a half per cent., and the last an advance of seven per cent., or $650,000.

Crime North and South.

But a short time ago an elaborate statement was prepared, said to be taken from the census, ostensibly for the purpose of showing the number of homicides which had occurred during the past year in the different States. This was telegraphed over the whole country, but it was evidently a campaign trick and intended to prove the frightful demoralization of the Southern States; it was not published by the *Gazette*. Some idea may be had of the knavery of the affair, when we state that the homicides in the State of New York were put down at 70, the population of the State being 4,400,000, while those in Louisiana were given as 128, the population being 725,000. The fact that the infanticides committed in the city of New York alone were at least five times as great in number as the statistical homicides in the whole State, and more than double those alleged to have been committed in Louisiana is, of course, carefully omitted. The killing of unborn infants and the murders of weak and unfortunate women are not likely to affect the Presidential vote, and, therefore, do not require the intervention of the Ku-Klux bill.

We do not pretend to say that, in many parts of the South, society is not still in a very unsettled condition. It would, indeed, be very singular if a race of brave and independent people were to be suddenly changed into a set of cringing hounds, merely by the circumstances of private ruin, political degradation, and military tyranny. It is not surprising that men who are treated almost as outcasts, and who are denied the protection of the law, should at all times be driven to protect themselves against assaults and outrages. But this by no means implies demoralization. It shows, on the contrary, a spirit of honest manhood, which is, in itself, the very best guard against demoralization; and we venture to say that, so long as this spirit of honest manhood is persevered in the South, it will never descend to the frightful and brutal crimes and the miserable and unmanly acts which now disgrace and degrade the North.

Where, for example, do we find an instance in the South of such a crime as the Parkman murder, where Mr Parkman was assassinated in cold blood by his companion, Prof. Webster, his body being cut up, partly dissolved by chemicals, and then taken out in pieces and suspended by fish hooks in the water for the fish to feed on? Where have we an instance in the South of anything so atrocious and so foul as the Nathan murder, to which not even a clue exists, and which, had it happened in Mississippi, would have been sufficient to put the whole South under the ban? And where have we to crown all, anything so infamous, so revolting, as the Bowlsby murder? What would have been the outcry if a young girl had been assassinated in Charleston, and her bruised and mangled body had been packed forcibly in a trunk and sent to Baltimore?—But the crime was perpetrated in New York, and the body shipped to Chicago.—These, of course, are extenuating circumstances.

But there is something, in its way, which is worse in its influences on the community than even these infamous cases of awful crime, and that is the fact that the leading and most influential paper of the North—the New York Herald—has finally sunk into a sensational police police journal, giving daily publicity to every crime and outrage, no matter how revolting, how atrocious, or how obscene it may be. Indeed, the more frightful it is, the greater is the effort to make it attractive, by display, in the columns of this demoralized and demoralizing journal which is no longer fit to enter into the house of any respectable family, or to pass into the hands of the youth, male and female of this country.

The low, coarse brutality which now disgraces New York is no longer a secret to the world. Any one that looks at the sensational headings of the Herald day after day, and sees there, in large type "Awful" "Atrocity," "Frail Julia," "Pitiful Story," "Horrible Truth," "Love and Suicide," "Terrible Confession," and such trash made up to excite, and to pander to a morbid curiosity, can easily see what kind of reading the Herald considers the most attractive, the most fashionable and the most popular. Now, we ask, is there any proof of the people of the South, even in their severest trials, ever having sunk to such scandalous and contemptible degradation as this? Have we not at least the satisfaction of knowing that an editor who would attempt to conduct a prominent and influential paper in the South, in such a manner, would at once be drummed out of the country, not only with kicks, but probably with tar and feathers besides? And while we have this regard for decency left and this chivalric sense of protection for the women whom we cherish, is not the best safeguard against the nameless and degrading atrocities with which New York and Boston and Washington are familiar? We may add New York State and Massachusetts as well, for it is well known that the crimes to which we allude, though not so notorious outside of New York as in it, are practiced in the other cities and States we mention with equal disregard of law, human and divine. Indeed the corruption in the different departments in Washington where female clerks are employed, is so bare-faced that there is no punishment short of that which visited Sodom and Gomorrah, severe enough for the men who have brought such disgrace on the Capital of their country, and the females, who lend themselves as accomplices to sin as degraded as that which disgraced Rome in the days of the Saturnalia.

It would be well, indeed, if the radicals who are so anxious about the South, and who busy themselves with such devilish inventions as the Ku-Klux bill, would turn their attention to the condition of things in the centres of their boasted civilization. The lesson of the Commune of Paris is still fresh enough to be studied with profit. There, decency and respectability were banished. Demoralization spreads like a contagion. Power fell into the hands of the shameless, and political loafers, cashiered officers, ex-veterinary surgeons, soldiers of fortune and released convicts assumed the reins of government and brought Paris to a degree of degradation which was as painful as it was ruinous. The North has the same thing before it. It is written on the wall, and unless some check is placed upon the march of crime, the story of the Paris Commune revised and corrected with a vengeance, will one day be the story of New York.—Where there is an utter disregard of virtue, despotic vice must one day usurp the vacant throne.—Balt. *Gazette.*

A Political Judge.

The offense of Judge Tarball, of Mississippi, a radical, who was arrested at Jackson, on Friday in the Enforcement Act consisted in telling certain republican officials that unless they supported Captain Lake, republican, for sheriff, at the ensuing elections, he would urge their removal from office.

An anti-Ben Butler Radical in Massachusetts, mad because the Democrats won't have Ben, parodying Whittier's celebrated couple:

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are: It might have been.

Says:

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are: They won't have Ben.

STATE NEWS.

The corn crop in Yadkin county is said to be fine.

Croquet has at last reached Rutherfordton.

Seventy barrels of mullets were caught at Beaufort last week.

Johnston county has two tax collectors for the year 1871.

Grand roller Skating reception in Raleigh last night.

The Tobacco crop of Buncombe and the adjoining counties is said to be good.

Salisbury boasts of a bottle of Nash brandy forty years old.

The farmers of Haywood propose to organize an agricultural society.

The Charlotte Columbia and Augusta Railroad has passed into the contract of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

There are at present 23 white and 14 colored prisoners in the Wake county jail.—Of the 23 whites, 18 are United States prisoners.

Only 27 Superior Court Clerks have forwarded their bonds to the State Auditor at Raleigh. The days of grace expired on Tuesday.

The store of George Goodlake, in Asheville, was entered by burglars on Monday night and robbed of some fancy articles and cutlery.

The revenue authorities at Mocksville, Davie county, seized on Wednesday last a wagon and team and a load of whiskey and tobacco.

The celebrated "Walter Raleigh" Scuppernong vine, on Roanoke Island, is said to be nearly 300 years old. Some $3,000 worth of wine was realized from it last year.

The Sentinel says that there are thirty-one counties in this State in whose county jails are confined one or more lunatics and idiots awaiting transfer to the insane asylum.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that there are 28 delinquent registers of deed who have failed to forward their abstracts of taxes as by section 22 of an act to provide for the collection of taxes.

DAN RIVER COAL FIELD R. R.—The meeting in favor of the Dan River Rail Road, which was to be held in Statesville, on last Monday the 4th instant, was, upon a consultation of its friends, postponed to some further occasion.

Bishop Atkinson will preach at Kittrell's Springs on the 12th, in Louisburg on the 13th, Henderson on the 15th, Oxford the 17th, Williamsburgh the 18th and Warrenton the 20th inst.

The Warrenton Gazette says: Mrs. A. E. Green, widow of Gen. Jeff Green, is the first to ship a bale of new cotton from Warren. Our Warren ladies are always first in every good and meritorious enterprise.

GREASY JUSTICE.—At the last Warren court Judge Watts sentenced Geo. W. Harris, a white man, for two years to the penitentiary for stealing fifty cents worth of tobacco. He sentenced Gillis Burns, a negro and brother leaguer, for the same term for stealing a bushel of corn. At the close of the term he commuted the negroe's sentence but not the white man's. The negro is imprisoned in the county jail for four months, while the white man is sent to the penitentiary. This is cheating the State out of two years labor, besides taxing the people of Warren to feed a roguish negro in idleness.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the stockholders in the W. N. C. R. R., held at Marion, August 31st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Col. Sam'l McD. Tate.
Secretary—H. C. Cowles.
Treasurer—G. P. Erwin.
Chief Engineer—Col. Thad Coleman.

Directory appointed by the State—Hugh Reynolds, Esq., Col, Lock McCorkle, Col. E. J. Aston, Dr. F. N. Luckey, Col. A. C. Cowles, Joseph C. Mills, C. L. S. Corpening.

Elected by the private Stockholders—B. C. Burgin, Sam'l McD. Tate, John I. Shaver, and Dr. J. C. McDowell.

ARREST OF CAPT. PLATO DURHAM.—We learn from the Shelby Banner of the 9th, that on Wednesday last, twelve U. S. soldiers, "commanded principally by Andrew J. Scoggins and squash-headed Hawkins," entered Shelby and arrested Capt Plato Durham and marched him off to Logan's Black Hole at Rutherfordton. J. B. Carpenter, Logan's lackey, said at the late Marion court that he would see that Plato Durham did not appear as attorney for the Black Hole prisoners, and "to verify his base, cowardly, hellish, unlawful and partizan threat," Capt. Durham has been arrested and incarcerated in the common jail!

CROPS IN EDGECOMBE AND NASH.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Journal, writing from Battleboro, under date of September 9th, says that from conversation with a number of prominent farmers in the counties of Edgecombe and Nash, and from visits to several large plantations, he is satisfied that the yield of cotton will be one-third less than it promised in July.—The cold weather in the latter part of July, succeeded by a drought, produced a blight which has proved most disastrous. There has been an immense shedding of bolls and premature opening, which makes the cotton-fields, thus early in September, "white unto the harvest."

The corn crop is better than usual, and fine crops generally will be made.

LUTHERAN SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.—This ecclesiastical body met last week in Pilgrim Church, Davidson county, N. C. All the clerical members were present excepting one. Rev. Prof. W. E. Hulbert from the S. W. Va. Synod was received as a member of this Synod. Among the business of special note transacted, was the following:

The "Basis of Union" between the N. C. and Tennessee Synods, agreed upon by the respective committees from these bodies, was unanimously adopted by the Synod, and the hope was expressed that the Tennessee Synod would also ratify said basis at its next meeting, and the union consummated. Another item of importance was the following:

Resolved, That we dissolve our connection with "The Evangelical Lutheran General Synod in North Carolina." This resolution was passed with but one dissenting vote. The main reasons urged in favor of this dissolution were the un-Lutheran tendencies of said body, and its inefficiency.

Rev. Prof. L. A. Bike was appointed Corresponding Delegate to Tennessee Synod; Rev. J. D. Bowles to South Carolina Synod, and Rev. J. G. Neiffer to Pennsylvania Synod.

The officers of Synod for the ensuing yeare are:

Rev. S. Rothrock, of Rowan, President.
Rev. J. G. Neiffer, of Salisbury, Recording Secretary.
Rev. N. Aldrich, of Charlotte, Corresponding Secretary.
Dr. Paul A. Sifford, of Rowan, Treasurer.

The next meeting of this body will be held in Organ Church on Wednesday before the fourth Sunday in August, 1872.—Charlotte Democrat.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

From Virginia.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 13

Longfellow beat Pilgrim in the two-mile dash; time 3:38¾ and 3:34¼. Planet won the three-quarter mile dash; time 1:18¼.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sept 13.

Eleven thousand persons attended the exposition. New England and the South contributed the larger part of fabrics. Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee are all represented in sending brown sheetings, tickings, osnaburgs and warps.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The *Sun* reports intense excitement in the Post Office circles over an alleged defalcation in the Money Order Department. The *Sun's* article mentions John W. Norton and places the swindle at from $100,000 to $150,000. Norton, however, is a man of wealth, and has compounded with the Government and resigned.

John Mason, a clerk, was detected in opening letters and has been held in $10,000 bail. He has been in the Post Office twenty-five years. He owns valuable property. Other employes are suspected of similar crimes.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Prof. Robert Bentley, publisher of the Temple Bar, is dead.

There is enormous betting on the great Doncastle and St. Legar race to-day.

The Rothschilds filly, Hanna, won the race. Albert Victor second, and Kingwood third.

The Mount Cenis tunnel has been opened, and trains pass without delay.

BUCHARIST, Sept 13

There was a riot over a report that Jews had sacrificed a christian child. The government promptly interfered and arrested the leader.—Attempts are being made to renew the disturbance.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 12.

M. Thiers' message to the Assembly, argues the adoption of a provisional increase of taxes—He regrets the weariness of the members and the approaching vacation, and thinks it best for the Chamber to separate and reassemble only for one day. He relies on the patriotism of the country to preserve perfect tranquility, which France needs to revive her credit.

M D. Tocqueville, nephew of the late statesman, will probably be the French Minister at Washington.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.

Senator Pool and Representatives Buckley and Beck, constituting a sub committee of the Ku-klux investigating Committee met to-day to examine and digest the mass of evidence furnished by Executive officers of the South'n States, concerning their finances, taxation, election laws, &c., in order to report to the full Committee of 21, which meets on the 20th inst. The sub-committee find to-day that several Governors have failed to furnish the information requested by the Chairman of the full Committee, and the report upon matters above indicated will be incomplete unless such information is communicated without further delay.

Major Jno Ledyard Hodge, Paymaster of the United States Army, has been taken to Fort McHenry for solitary confinement, charged with heavy defalcation, certainly half million, probably more.

The Attorney General decides that the Government has no priority over private creditors of insolvent National Banks. The question grew out of the First National Bank of New Orleans which failed in 1867.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

It is stated that Recorder Parcels, of Long Island city will be impeached for misappropriation of money.

The Sun says there is no longer any doubt that Mr. Sweeney and Mayor Hall will cut loose from Connolly and Tweed.

The citizens' committee have adopted a report recommending civil and official suits against the city officials.

A party of roughs stoned the street cars last night, injuring several persons.

Several thousand workmen paraded the streets with flags and banners, advocating the eight hour system. A small cannon, drawn by eight men, cannoneers, bore a banner, on which was inscribed, "eight hours, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." There were ten thousand in the line, and an immense number followed on the sidewalks. The procession was very orderly.

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.

The Episcopal Convention passed the following additional section to its Constitution: No clergyman shall resort to civil courts to arrest or avoid ecclesiastical proceedings against him under of penalty suspension *ipse facto*.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 13.

In consequence of the many rumors circulated in the face of the denial by the Mayor and physicians of this city, it is deemed necessary to reiterate the statement that there is no yellow fever here, nor has there been a single case during the season.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13.

There were three deaths from yellow fever in the last twenty-four hours.

The Growth of a Business

Depends upon its management. There is no business old enough to be left alone—it must be taken care of. When the ship is anchored, the captain may go ashore—the pilot may not be needed. But once under 'sailing orders,' all hands aboard—the ship needs every officer—"the man at the wheel' *must* be there or there's no good or ill wind that can be trusted with the anchor weighed.

In this day, *push* is the word. Slow coaches can't get the passengers. A man would rather take the 'fast line' with chances for a breakneck smash-up, than go by the *snail route*, with perfect safety assured.

'Get out of the way or you'll be run over,' is the admonition one carries with him now-a-days. This 'New Departure' inaugurated on the corner of Canal street and Broadway, New York, nearly four years ago, has convinced the old fogies in trade, that as Webster says, 'There is always room enough on top' in business as well as in professions. We took our place at once in the front rank, 'put the best foot foremost,' and to-day, where do we stand? We occupy the most commodious Retail Clothing Salesrooms in New York—we show twice the amount of Men's and Boys' garments exhibited by any other house in the trade—we originate many leading styles—we improve all that are worth noticing—our sales are nearly twice as large as any other retail clothing store in the city, (over one million dollars annually), thousands come to Broadway for outfits who never were induced to leave the side streets before—we have patrons from every State in the Union every month in the year—we have no dull trade—we sell every dollar's worth of goods C.O.D—never lose a dollar—and never have a bill to collect. The question we asked just now we leave the public to answer, and that is 'Where stands Baldwin the Clothier to-day?'—*The Autumn Leaf*, published by Baldwin the Clothier.

The Honduras Railway is progressing.—The rails have been laid for two miles and bridges were being erected.

A grand banquet was given in Aspinwall in honor of Mr. Prestop, the Haytian Minister at Washington, before he left for New York.

The exhibition buildings at Buffalo cover double the space of those of 1869, and the managers are arranging for additional accommodations.

The Beni Menasser tribe in Algeria have submitted, the insurrection in the Provinces of Algeria has been subdued, and the state of siege partially raised.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ℔	32 @	34	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 35 @	2 50	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	15 @	16	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	25 @	30	
Laguayra	20 @	24	
Rio	18½ @	22	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	13 @	16	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	17	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	00 @	00	
Dundee	00 @	20	
Flax	19½ @	20½	
Double Anc'r	19½ @	21	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 10 @	1 15	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	11 @	12	
YARN, ℔ 5 lb	00 @	1 50	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	90	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	13 00 @	15 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	5 50 @	8 00	
Herrings			
East	00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	12 50	
do cut	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 25 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 25 @	5 50	
Fine	5 00 @	5 25	
Ex. Super	6 50 @	6 75	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 25 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 75 @	8 00	
GLUE, ℔ lb	15 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	25 @	28	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	80 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	0 95 @	1 05	
Oats	75 @	80	
Peas, Cow	1 10 @	1 15	
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 35	
Carolina	8½ @	9	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 60 @	1 75	
Northern	0 00 @	1 50	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton	105 00 @	110 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 25 @	4 00	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum		@	3 00
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	1 50 @	2 75	
do Peach	2 25 @	3 50	
LUMBER, River,)			
F'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl	0 00 @	0 00	
(From store)			
Rockport	1 25 @	1 30	
Rockland	0 00 @	1 35	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds.	36 @	38	
do bbls.	40 @	42	
Sugar house	20 @	21	
do bbls.	23 @	26	
Syrup, bbls.	50 @	1 00	
Do N. O.	80 @	0 85	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin new	0 00 @	4 45	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 45	
Hard	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	2 55	
Tar, in ordr	2 75 @	2 80	
Pitch, City	2 75 @	3 00	
Rosin, pale	5 50 @	7 00	
do No. 1	4 00 @	5 00	
do No. 2	2 25 @	2 35	
do No. 3	0 00 @	2 20	
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal		00 @	44½
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 06 @	5 75	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	30 @	33	
PEA NUTS,	2 90 @	3 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 60	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 75 @	4 00	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
	N. C.	Bacon	
Hams	16 @	18	
Middlings	12 @	12½	
Shoulders	9½ @	10	
Hog round	12 @	12½	
	Western	Bacon.	
(Smoked.)			
Hams	16 @	18	
Middlings	9 @	9½	
Shoulders	8 @	8½	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	8 @	8½	
Shoulders	7 @	7½	
Lard, N.C.	15 @	16	
do North'rn	12 @	16	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'rn	33 @	54	
Cheese	14 @	18	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	00 00 @	16 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	00 00 @	14 50	
SALT, Alum, ℔			
bag	2 bush	1 50 @	2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	1 30 @	1 35	
from store	1 45 @	1 50	
American	1 35 @	1 40	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico	11½ @	12	
"	12½ @	13	
"	13½ @	13¾	
"	14 @	14¼	
Crushed	14¼ @	15¼	
SOAP, ℔ lb.,			
Northern	5½ @	8	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 25 @	2 5	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W.O. bbl.	00 00 @	30	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	12 00 @	15 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00	
Mill Fair	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	6 00	
TALLOW, lb	11 @	0 12	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, September 14, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—There has been no change worthy of note in this article since the close of our review. The market has been quiet and the demand only moderate—the price has remained unchanged, and the receipts both by river and rail have been light. The market closing at $3 75 for yellow dip, and $4 50 for virgin. On Wednesday a lot of 125 bbls. of yellow dip, selected for shipping, sold at $3 75 per bbl. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

	Bbls.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	175	$3 50	$4 50
Saturday	164	3 50	4 50
Monday	98	3 50	4 50
Tuesday	100	3 50	4 50
Wednesday	93	3 50	4 50
do	125	3 75*	
Thursday	36	3 75	4 50

*Selected for shipping.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Owing to the good advices from abroad the market for this article during the week just passed has been very firm, and a steady advance has been obtained. The sales have been large, and all offered has been readily taken. The receipts have been light and the market closes very firm at 53 cts. per gallon. The sales for the week have been as follows:

Friday	186	casks at	46½	cents	℔ gallon.
Do.	*21	"	47	"	"
Saturday	370	"	47	"	"
Monday	125	"	47	"	"
Tuesday	135	"	47½	"	"
Do	221	"	48	"	"
Wednesday	475	"	50	"	"
Thursday	77	"	52	"	"
Do	87	"	52½	"	"
Do	110	"	53	"	"
Do	140	"	52½†	"	"

*N. Y. packages. †Free on board,

ROSIN—Since the close of our last the market for the lower grades has been less active, and both strained and No. 2 have declined. There has been a better feeling, however, for the last few days, and we think former prices will be obtained. No. 1 and Pale have held their own and the price has ruled unchanged. The receipts by river has been scarcely worth noting and by rail only moderate. The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, 500 bbls at $2 40 for strained, 2 60 for No. 2, 4 for No 1, 6 00 for Pale; 6 95 and 7 00 for extra Pale; Saturday, 730 bbls at $5 a 5 50 for No 1, 5 62½ to 6 00 for Pale and 6 75 for extra Pale; Monday, 1,245 bbls at $2 30 a 2 40 for strained, $3 for low No 1, $5 a 5 50 for No 1, $5 15 a 6 00 for Pale, 6 50, 6 75 and 7 00 for extra Pale; Tuesday, 920 bbls at $2 40, 2 50 a 2 55 for No 2, 3 50 for low No. 1, $5 for No. 1, 6 00 a 6 25 for Pale, and 6 75 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 1,940 bbls at $2 30, 2 35 a 2 40 for strained, $4 a 5 00 for No. 1, 5 75 to 6 50 for Pale; Thursday, 461 bbls at 2 40, 2 50a2 60 for No. 2, 3a4 50 for No. 1, 6, 6 25a7 for Pale.

TAR—There has been very little enquiry for this article since the close of our last and very few transactions have taken place. The market has ruled quiet and no change of price has been made. The receipts have been light and only reach about 300 bbls., the market closing at $2 15 per bbl.

COTTON—The receipts in this article though still quite small, show some improvement. During the week there has been a steady demand and all offering has met with ready sale. Market closing at our quotations. The sales for the week are as follows: Friday, no sales; Saturday, 77 bales at 18⅝ cents for middling; Monday, no sales; Tuesday, 95 bales, 3 at 18, 8 at 18½, 22 at 18⅝, 62 at 18¾ cents per lb.; Wednesday, no sales; Thursday, no sales. We quote ordinary 15½, good ordinary 17½, low middling 18½, middling nominally at 19 cents ℔ lb.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, sell at 5 to 5½ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in enquiry, and but few coming in. Bring 25 a 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in fair stock, and at present there is but little business doing. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77 a 80; do. do., Guanape $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60 a 65; Pacific do. $60 a 65; Wando Guano $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navasso Guano $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano $35, cash, and $45 time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Wham's Raw Bone Superphosphate $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate $60; Wilson's Superphosate of Lime $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all per ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The supply of all grades Northern and Western brands continues fully fair, and prices are unchanged. There is only a small demand from the trade, which is being supplied from store at figures given in table.

BARRELS.—Empty spirit barrels continue to be in good request, and the market is nearly or quite bare, in the absence of receipts worthy of report. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country $2 35 a 2 45 as they run, and $2 50 a 2 60 for selected and new; New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 10 for new.

BEESWAX—Is dull at 30 cents per lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market sparingly, and there is only a small stock in butchers' hands. A moderate demand exists, and parcels on the hoof sell at 6 to 8 cents per lb., net, as in quality. SHEEP are in small supply, and when brought in are taken at $2 a 2 50 each.

CORN MEAL.—Supply fair, and demand moderate. Sells from the mills at $1 05 a 1 10 per bushel.

GRAIN.—In the article of CORN nothing new has transpired for the week. Receipts are only about 1,000 bushels which came to dealers, and have gone into store. The stock at present on market is fully fair, and a moderate demand exists for jobbing lots. No cargo sales have taken place that we can hear of, in the absence of which we quote nominally at 90 a 90½ cents for white. From store sales are being made at 95 cents for mixed, and $1 for white—highest figures including sacks.——OATS—Stock moderate and fully sufficient for the present light enquiry. Sales are making in the retail way, from store at $1 to $1 10 per bushel.——PEAS—Are being brought to market slowly, but the stock in dealers' hands is adequate to meet present demand. We quote cow at $1 15 a 1 25 per bushel by the quantity.——RICE—Carolina is in small supply, and clean sells by the package at 8½ a 9 cents per lb.

HAY—Is in demand, and the market is very poorly supplied with all kinds. We quote cargo price as nominal at $1 25 a 1 35 for North River, per 100 lbs; Eastern, none in market.

LIME—Is in good stock, and sells in the small way from store at $1 25 to 1 30 per cask.

LUMBER—Shipping is very scarce at present, and but little doing in this article. The city mills are selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargoe rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards,	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough,	22 00@23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications,	23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9,	20 00@22 00

MOLASSES—Nearly all descriptions are in good stock, and we report only a small business doing from store at quotations in table.

POTATOES—For Irish there is a fair enquiry, and the market is only moderately supplied.—We quote at $2 75 to 3 50 per bbl. New crop Sweet are in moderate receipt, and sell from carts at $1 00 to 1 25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in moderate receipt, and supply fully fair. We quote sales at 20 a 30 cents for chickens, and 30 a 40 cents each for grown fowls.

TIMBER—There is no change of importance to report in this article for the week. No receipts per river, in consequence of the low stage of the water courses, and only a few small lots by rail, which have sold at $13 to 15 per M.—There is a good demand for mill purposes, and receipts would readily command classified figures in table.

PROVISIONS—The bacon market rules about the same as reported for several weeks past.—The stock of sides and shoulders (North Carolina) is quite heavy, for which there is little or no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect sales except in the small way. Hams are very scarce and command ready sale upon receipt. We quote at 9½ a 10 cents for shoulders, 11½ a 12 cents for sides, 12 a 12½ cents for hog round, and 16 a 18 cents per lb for hams, as in quality. *Western* is in good stock, and the market rules quiet. We quote small sales from store at the following figures: Smoked, 8½ a 8½ cents for shoulders, 9½ a 10 cents for sides, and 14 a 18 cents for hams;—dry salted, 7¼ a 7½ cents for shoulders, and 8¾ a 8½ cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted, and would sell at 14 a 15 cents. Northern is in fair stock, and demand light. Sells at 14 to 16 cents per lb ——PORK—Only a small stock of Northern on market, but there is no demand worthy of note. We refer to table for store rates.

SALT—Market fairly supplied, and demand only for lots. We quote as selling from store at $1 30 a 1 35 for American, and $1 45 a 1 50 per sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—Only a light enquiry at present, and small receipts. We quote at $2 75 for Common, and $4 50 a 6 per M. for Contract.

WOOD—Is coming in freely, and sells by the quantity at $2 60 a 3 for pine and ash, and $3 25 a 3 50 per cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—To coastwise ports rule quite firm, vessels being very scarce, though there is only only a moderate quantity of produce offering shipment. See table for last rates paid.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar, "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	60 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per lb	00 @ ⅛	@ ⅛
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	@ 8	08 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 40
Tar, "	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 40
Cotton, per bale	@ 1 50	00 @ ⅛
Cotton Goods, per bale	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 7 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 50	0 00 @ 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 45
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 2 25	00 @ ⅛
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 11	00 @ 00
Lumber,	00 @ 8 00	6 50 @ 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 70
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 70
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 2 50
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 00
Lumber,	00 @ 00	10 00 @ 11 00

Influence of Temperature on Health.

In the fall the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other time of the year. In the early autumn the quicksilver sometimes rises as high during the day as in the most fervid summer weather; while at night it often sinks to an almost wintry point. The human body not being made of steel or India rubber, sensibly feels these tremendous changes. To fortify the system against them, a genuine tonic is required; and the public has long since discovered that among this description of medicines Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is infinitely the best. It gently quickens the circulation, regulates the bowels, tones the liver, braces the nerves, and thus puts the whole physique on its defense against the vicissitudes of temperature in our climate. Few, if any cases of epidemic fever are heard of in localities where it is in common use. As it becomes more and more widely known, and the demand for it increases, chills and fever, and the bilious remittent seem to recede before it, and if ever it should come into universal use, these diseases would cease to be known as the scourges of our low-lying and marshy districts. That homely bit of proverbial philosophy, that "prevention is better than cure," should be especially borne in mind in the autumn months; and indeed in all seasons, together with the fact, that among all the preventives of malarious disease, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most safe and potent.

Be certain, however, to obtain the genuine article, as countless imitations of a pernicious character are abroad. See that the externals are all right, and remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles alone.

DEPOSITIONS FOR PROOF OF DEBT, without security, can be had at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
LIVE BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
Corner Front and Market Streets.
The public are invited to call and examine my fine stock of boots and Shoes, just received from the manufacturers. Prices to suit all.
A. L. PRICE
Late of the Wilmington Journal.
sept 10 295—

CIRCULAR.
United States Internal Revenue.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 3D DISTRICT N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 7th, 1871.
TO TRADERS AND DEALERS IN TOBACCO.
The following extracts from a letter addressed to the Assessor, by the Commissioner of Revenue, bearing date of the 5th instant, are especially called to your notice:
"I have to inform you that since May 1st, 1871, peddlers are not required to be licensed or to pay a special tax as such, and therefore they have no right, as peddlers, to sell tobacco. Manufacturers are only authorized to sell tobacco in full packages, put up as prescribed in Section 62 and stamped as required by Section 67. Peddlers employed by manufacturers to sell their goods have no rights in this respect, which their principals—the manufacturers—have not. Therefore, such peddlers can only sell in original and UNBROKEN stamped packages."
Dealers become liable if they retail tobacco otherwise *than from original and properly stamped* packages. Parcels or "chunks" of tobacco offered for sale outside the original packages are liable to seizure, and the parties so offering, to indictment.
Fair notice is hereby given, rendered necessary on account of recent increase of fraud, that the law and regulations will be strictly enforced.
Very respectfully,
O. H. BLOCKER, Assessor,
sept 15 35-wlt

THE
TAYLOR COTTON GIN
MANUFACTURED BY
W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & Co.
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

THIS IS THE MOST COMPACT and SIMPLY constructed Cotton Gin made. It has no attachments to injure the Cotton and cause the Gin to run heavy. It has run a successful petition with the best makers of Gins in the world for the past Twenty-five Years, and we believe now stands Unrivalled as combining the merit of SPEED, LIGHT DRAUGHT and GOOD SAMPLE in a greater degree than any other Gin. Descriptive Catalogues forwarded on application.
DeROSSET & CO., Agents.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
aug 25 231-d&w1awtf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
IN THE PROBATE COURT,
September 8th, A. D., 1871.
Gerard Lee, Bargett Lee and others,
vs.
Blackman Lee and others, Heirs at Law of Pharoah Lee, deceased.
ON MOTION it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL for six weeks for the heirs of Edmund Lee, residing in Tennessee, and John Lee, residing in Alabama, to appear at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton (tenth Monday after the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1871) to see proceedings as to this case and to make themselves parties to the said issue if they shall think proper.
JAMES K. ROBESEY,
Probate Judge.
sept 15 35-w6w

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HAS PRODUCED THE LARGEST INCREASE of
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1871.

What Government Costs.

The people of North Carolina are so entirely engrossed with their own troubles and hardships that they pay but little attention to National affairs, except so far as the heavy hand of the Government is laid upon them. Our own taxes are so burdensome, and the corruptions of our own officials are so enormous that we forget those of the National Administration. But as the time approaches for the Presidential contest these questions begin to be agitated.

Questions which have divided the country for fifteen years are about settled. Surely nothing more can be demanded by the advocates of abolition. The prolific subject of slavery, which has agitated the country so long has been settled, not only in the freedom of the slaves, but in their being clothed with all the privileges and rights of citizenship. The demands of the most fanatical upon this subject have passed from the political arena and been incorporated in the fundamental law. Demagogues still attempt to keep alive the agitation, but common sense will prevail, and the negro is fast losing his prominent position in American politics.

The financial policy of the country in all its bearings, especially in its relations to the taxes levied upon the people, will be the engrossing subject of discussion, and form the most prominent feature of the ensuing campaign. The following figures, compiled by the Washington *Patriot*, will show to some extent what our Government costs :

The receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1871, were as follows :

Net receipts from customs	$206,270,408 (5
Net receipts from internal revenue	143,098,153 63
Sales of public lands	2,888,646 68
Miscellaneous sources	32,566,736 53
Total net [illegible] revenue	$383,323,944 89

Deducting the proceeds of land sales, (the only source of revenue the Government has, outside of taxes put on the people,) and adding 3 per cent. for cost of collecting, and we have, in round numbers, $390,000,000 as the ostensible sum extracted from the people of the United States for the support of the Government during the past fiscal year. This is over $10 per capita for every man, woman and child in the country, or $50 apiece for each head of a family of five persons, who thus pays an average of four weeks' wages to the support of the Government, or, in other words, contributes one twelfth of his entire means to that object, upon a basis of $2 per day as representing the average wages throughout the country, of those who work.

But these figures really represent but a very small fraction of the sum actually extorted from the people by direct and indirect taxes. The State, municipal and local taxes of the country reach an average of about 2 per cent., counting everything. This, assuming the property of the country to amount to the figures at which it was estimated in Mr. D. A. Wells' last report, would be equivalent to an annual burthen of about $15,000,000, or nearly $4 per capita, or $20 for each head of a family of five persons. Again, the indirect taxation inflicted upon the people by the tariff is found to be (after a careful comparison of results) not less than 200 per cent. on the articles so taxed ; as, for instance, the tariff on leather, &c., produces Government $3,500,000, and costs the people $18,000,000 ; the tariff on iron and its uses produces about $8,000,000, and costs $100,000,000. Hence, deducting the articles that pay a purely revenue duty, we find that the people are still taxed not less than $300,000,000 per annum to support the "protective system." Thus we have—

U. S. direct ostensible tax	$390,000,000
U. S. indirect protective tax	300,000,000
State and local tax	150,000,000
Total tax	$840,000,000

or over $21.50, as the per capita tax of the people of the United States. This costs each head of a family over $107 per annum or an average of *nine weeks' wages !* That is to say, the people of the United States are compelled to contribute one-sixth part of their gross earnings, in order to obtain such Government as they have. It is a questionable matter whether the goods, such as they are, are worth the price ; it is an indisputable fact that not less than one-half of this cost of Government represents plunder and swindling, the expenses incurred by the people through their neglect to secure honest and economical forms of administration, and the services of the best men in office.

The figures of Treasury receipts are official, but they by no means reveal the whole truth. Like all other reports from that Department, they have been manipulated for effect. For example, it is notorious that arms and munitions of war, estimated at fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, were sold to the French Government during the Franco-German war, of which not a dollar is reported. No returns have been made of the sales by the Navy Department. The Post Office revenue, amounting to twenty millions in round numbers, is omitted. Not a word is said about the premiums on gold sales, which have averaged fifteen millions since this Administration came into power, nor of "miscellaneous" revenue, which last year yielded thirteen millions. These various items must have produced at least seventy-five millions of dollars, and perhaps much more, and yet they are entirely excluded from all notice. The reason is obvious. But what has become of this immense sum of money ?

THE GREAT Dramatist wrote

"Misfortunes come not as single spies,
But in battalions,"

So there appears to be, at particular eras, moral and criminal epidemics as well as physical, and it would appear, too, that disasters grow in clusters. Witness the prevailing carnival of crime in the country, assuming every shape of hideousness and brutality, and the accumulated calamities on land and sea. Why these things should thus tread rapidly upon the heels of each other, at particular intervals, presents an interesting question for the philosophic theorist.

Greeley as a Satirist.

The New York *Tribune* speaks of the recent Convention movement in this State "as a blind reaching out for relief, where the Democracy, discouraged at the apathy of the people and the gradual acceptance of prosperous peace, further complicated the party by an attempt to forcibly remodel the State Constitution," &c.

In three particulars, at least, in this brief statement, the Agricolan Philosopher is as much mistaken as in any three postulates, within the same short compass, in "What I know about Farming."

The Democratic Conservative party of the State sought to exercise *no force* in the matter of amending the Constitution, but submitted the whole question fairly and squarely to the people, with whom it properly rested. The "forcible" manipulation of Constitutions is left for those, who, like the *Tribune*, assisted to thrust organic law down the throats of an unresisting people on the point of the bayone', to legalize elections held by military inspectors and to count votes out on the drum-head !

The "apathy of the Democracy" is a figment of Greeley's own imagination, as he will find, to his sorrow, in the Presidential campaign of next year. If there be any one fact morally certain, which has not actually transpired, it is that North Carolina, in the *political* contests of next year, will vote against the Radical Revolutionary party. The vote on the Convention question itself establishes the fact that the Democratic-Conservative party is to-day stronger in the State than it was last year; for the reason that, while thousands of approved and tried Democrats voted against Convention from conscientious or politic and prudential motives, the vote in favor of it was still within a fraction of Attorney General Shipp's successful vote last Summer.

But the cream of the *Tribune's* joke is the alliterative allusion to "prosperous peace." It may be so for the bond-holders, the Government contractors and the Tariff-protected monopolists,—it may be so for plethoric Revenue officials, and for General Grant himself, with his marvelous capacity for taking largess,—but we imagine few of the tax ground masses, at the South especially, see the "prosperity" which glitters in Greeley's so-called Reconstruction "Peace." Take our own people of North Carolina for example, and their case is not as bad, altogether, as that of some of our still more unfortunate neighbors. It is like laughing at a funeral to talk to them, (or to the people of South Carolina, Texas or Louisiana,) of "prosperous peace." In the matter of Federal taxation the State swarms with assessors and collectors, eating out the substance of the population. In the language of a contemporary heretofore quoted, "We can not buy a box of lucifer matches without breaking a stamp on it. We cannot buy a quarter of a pound of smoking tobacco, without tearing through a lot of stamps. We cannot buy a book to read, without paying double the old prices for it. We cannot buy a shirt without paying 50 per cent. advance on the prices before the war. We cannot draw a bond, or a deed, or a check, or write a will, without plastering it all over with stamps." And these are but *motes* compared to the *beams* of county, State and municipal taxation, levied to cover the robberies of carpet-bag and Radical swindlers, the fruits of Reconstruction, Radical rule and "prosperous peace," Mr. Greeley.

And what a "prosperous peace" that is, to be sure, which, six years after a proclaimed assertion of hostilities, holds thousands of the best men in the country under the ban of proscription, sends armed battalions through the country to intimidate citizens and brow-beat voters, authorizes the President of the so-called Republic to suspend martial law at will, arrests men without warrant, and holds them without bail !

It is difficult to say whether Greeley excels most as Agriculturist, Philosoper or *Satirist* !

FROM THE FRONT.—On Monday last Adjutant General Gorman returned from his visit to Raleigh, whither he had gone to make further arrangements for the vigorous and successful prosecution of the campaign in this county.

We learn that he has secured a supply of tents, cooking utensils and everything necessary to the comfort of his men, and that he is determined not to give up until the last one of the outlaws is killed or captured.

We understand that an additional force of forty or fifty federal soldiers is expected to join Gen. Gorman in a few days, and that arrangements are being made to bring into the field a much larger force of citizens than that at present employed.

Col. Wishart, of the 59th regiment, and Col. Howell, of the 58th regiment, are both now in the field with detachments from their respective commands, which are to be materially strengthened, in a few days, by new levies from the militia of the county.

We are pleased to learn that Gen. Gorman has the unbounded confidence of his men, and that the best spirit prevails among the men.

The capture of the outlaws is now considered only a question of time.

To outsiders the time required to do this may seem unreasonably long, but we feel sure that the end is approaching.—*Robesonian.*

Elections To-Morrow.

The election in Maine takes place to-morrow. The nominees for Governor are Charles P. Kimball, Democrat, and Sidney Perham, Republican. The Republican majority last year was nearly ten thousand. The canvass has been very quiet, the tariff and the decrease of American shipping being the principal questions of discussion.

The people of New Mexico will elect a delegate to Congress to-morrow. J. M. Gallegos, Democrat, and Mr. Chaves, Republican, are the candidates.

THE RECENT terrible disclosures of crime in the Northern cities mark a fearful demoralization. If our common humanity were not aggrieved and afflicted by the terrible developments, it were a fit occasion to retort upon the Pharisaical spirit, which is constantly rolling up eyes in holy horror at alleged Southern "barbarism," the injunction: "Physician, heal thy self !" But we can only feel that some means should be devised to protect and purify society in general. Never was there a fitter time, or a fitter theatre, for the labors of those who aspire to be leaders in philanthropic and humanitarian reforms, than this grand climacteric of the 19th Century, and this boasted "model" of Government under which we live.

American Pomological Society.

The meeting and exhibition of the American Pomological Society, which have been in progress during the week at Richmond have closed. The exhibition is said to have been very fine, and the attendance large. The best of spirit prevailed the meetings, delegates being present from every State and Territory. Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER was re-elected President. Colonel W. L. STEELE, of this State, was elected one of the Vice Presidents. The next meeting of the Society is to be held in Boston.

Among the exhibitors from North Carolina were Mr. John Hopkins, of New Hanover count who received the premium, twenty dollars, for best Scuppernong grapes ; Mr. L. Froelich, of Duplin, who exhibited wine and grapes ; Mr. Henry Best, of Duplin, who exhibited grapes, and Mr. G. Hooper, of Wilmington, wine from Flowers' grape. All of these articles are highly spoken of and complimented.

The discussions of the Society were very interesting, and will do much to encourage the culture of fruit, the making of wine, and give an impetus to all kindred enterprises.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL out, honest men get their dues," is a homely but truthful maxim,—abundantly illustrated in the instance of the Radical squabbles in the State of Louisiana. At least, if honest men do not get their dues, they at least, on the contingency referred to in the apothegm, have the consolation of finding out all that the rascals have done and how their villainies may be frustrated hereafter. Nor is the disgraceful imbroglio between Warmouth and Dunn in Louisiana the only case in point. Thus :

Flake, the leading Radical editor in Texas, says of the present Radical Legislature in that State : "It is the most corrupt body of men which ever assembled, under sanction of law, to rob and plunder the people."

The impeachment of Butler, the Radical Governor of Nebraska, has brought to light an amount of official corruption heretofore undreamed of in that State.

The exposures of Radical venality and thefts in this State have been greatly facilitated by the wrangling among the spoliators themselves over unequal distributions of the plunder.

In South Carolina, as the result of dissensions among the "loil" robbers, it transpires that Gen. Grant's party has run up the expenses of the Legislature from $49,000 to $400,000, and that, in Georgia, they have, by thieving, run up the State debt from $6,500,000 to $20,739,450 !

Well may Horace Greeley say of and to the carpet-baggers : "Go back, THIEVES ! You must send these villains to the rear !"

Agricultural Fairs.

We have received the Premium Lists of the State Agricultural Society and the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society. The Eleventh Annual Fair of the former is to be held at Raleigh on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of October, and the Second Annual Fair of the latter will be held at Weldon on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of November. Hon. Z. B. VANCE delivers the Annual Address on Thursday, November 9th.

The Premium Lists for both Fairs are full and attractive, having in view the objects of the respective organizations. Both, doubtless, will be thronged by the people of the State.

On the week following the Fair at Weldon, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of November, will be held the Third Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. The large and well arranged Grounds of the Association are being placed in thorough order, and the Premium List will be given to the public in a few days. It is very full and liberal, especially in the Department of Field Crops, which has already been published. The President, Colonel S. L. FREMONT has the promise that the Road Steamer, now being built for Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS, of Fayetteville, which is to be finished by the 1st of November, will be on exhibition at the Fair. This will be a most important feature, as our Agriculturalist suffer more from a want of the proper means of transportation than from anything else. If these Road Steamers can be made as useful as it is claimed, the farms now remote from the great commercial channels will become valuable. The advantages of the railroad will be literally brought to every man's gin house and corn-crib.

Besides these attractions, those having in charge the affairs of the Association are providing other matters of interest, which will be duly announced.

The Special Premiums offered by some of our citizens already form an attractive feature, and we expect they will be largely increased before the Fair. Altogether the prospect for a large and successful Fair is most flattering.

GRANT, in reply to an invitation, declines to visit the province of New Brunswick, on the opening of the European and North American Railway, on the ground that it has never been customary for the President to leave the United State, during his term of office, and that *he* is reluctant to establish such a precedent. He is mistaken, in one sense at least. There are many precedents of

"True patriots who, be it understood,
Left their country—*for their country's good.*"

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION FAIR OF 1871—FIELD CROPS.

The Officers and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association offer the following liberal premiums upon Field Crops, to be determined at the next Annual Fair, in advance of the publication of the regular Premium List :

COTTON.

For best and largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of *upland*, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of Cotton ; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by *affidavit*—relative value of crop above expenses to be the standard :

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$50
2d " " " " " 30
3d " " " " " 20

For best and largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of upland. Regulations same as above :

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

CORN.

For best and largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton ; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample :

1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$50
2d " " " " " 30
3d " " " " " 20

For best crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre upland. Same regulations as above :

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres ; under same rules and regulations as above for Cotton and Corn :

Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Oats or Rye. Same regulations as above ; two bushels to be exhibited :

Each, Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre ; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample :

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half acre. Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes :

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Peanuts upon one acre ; for largest yield of Stock Peas upon one acre ; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre ; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre. Two bushels of each to be exhibited ; under same regulations as other crops :

Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$10

HAY.

For largest yield Pea-Vine; Hay one bale to be exhibited :

Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

For largest yield Native Grass ; one bale to be exhibited quality and quantity to be considered :

Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$50

Largest yield Red Clover upon one acre ; largest yield Cultivated Grasses upon one acre ; one bale of each to be exhibited :

Premium, each—Silver Plate, value.....$10

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses, a Premium of $50 in Solid Silver Plate.

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Wilmington, February 3d, 1871.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association—Splendid Special Premiums.

BY WILLIAMS & MURCHISON—WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the best bale of short staple Cotton, not less than 450 lbs., the product of North or South Carolina. A Handsome Silver Cup.

For the best bale of long staple, upland Cotton, not less than 450 pounds, the product of North or South Carolina. A Handsome Silver Cup.

BY DEROSSET & CO., STATE AGENT OF THE CAROLINA FERTILIZER :

For the best and largest exhibition of Field Crops by one producer at the discretion of the Awarding Committee under the rules of the Association, 2,000 lbs Carolina Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.

1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.

500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

500 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Potatoes to the acre.

500 lbs Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of the Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manures only. And the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary to the Committees of the Association under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with stalled statements of mode of application and culture and the results.

DEROSSET & CO.,
State Agents for Carolina Fertilizer.

BY MUNSON & CO., CITY CLOTHIERS.

For the best piece home-made cloth, not less than three yards.....$5

For the best pair knit stockings.....$3

These premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4th, 1871.

To the President and Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association :

GENTLEMEN—We offer the ollowing quantities of our "AMMONIATED SOLUBLE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE" as premiums for the crop of 1871 :

3,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the largest yield of Cotton from 10 acres of uplands, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for largest yield of Corn per acre, for not less than 5 acres of uplands, made by the use of this Guano.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for best yield of Wheat from 5 acres, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the best bale of Long Staple Cotton, made by the use of our Guano.

1,000 lbs Navassa Guano for the best product of Tobacco made by the use of our Soluble Guano.

600 lbs Soluble Navassa Guano for best yield of Turnips per acre, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

500 lbs Navassa Guano for best yield of Sweet Potatoes per acre, made by the use of our Fertilizer.

Our Guano to be used, in competing for the foregoing premiums, alone, or only in combination with stable manure or vegetable matter.

Samples of the different crops named to be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held at Wilmington in November, 1871, and decisions to be made by a committee appointed by the Association. Yield of crops to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and the competitors required to furnish our Company with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture, and the results obtained.

Yours very respectfully,
NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY,
Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE OF
DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING,
Iron and Hardware Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 19, 1871.

Col. S. L. Fremont, President
Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

DEAR SIR : For the encouragement of home enterprise and manufacturing, the undersigned offer for distribution by the Awarding Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, the following special premiums for articles manufactured within the limits of the States of North and South Carolina only :

WHEELWRIGHTS.

For best specimen of Buggy.....$10 00

IRON FOUNDERS.

For largest and most complete assortment of Agricultural Implements, Plows, &c., from one manufactory.....$10 00

COOPERS.

For best specimens of Spirit Barrels.....$10 00

CARPENTERS.

For best specimen of hand made Wood Work.....$10 00

MACHINISTS.

For best specimen Steam Power Machinery.....$10 00

Total.....$50 00

Yours respectfully,
DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING.

The Loss of the Steamer Lodona.

A Sad Story of Shipwreck and Suffering.

Lewis Wolf, a mess boy, who was on board of the steamer Lodona, 730 tons burden, bound from New York to New Orleans, which struck on Coral reef, on the Florida coast, Thursday, August 17, and was totally lost, twenty persons losing their lives and thirteen being saved, makes the following statement :

I was on the Lodona one trip before this one in which the Lodona was lost. I was mess boy for the sailors and firemen's mess. I received $15 a month and found. We left New York on Saturday before the Thursday on which the ship struck the reef.

We had fair weather until Wednesday previous to the disaster, when we encountered a heavy swell. We had a general cargo. We had a crew and officers of thirty-three men. Captain Hovey commanded the vessel, and Mr. Stevens was the first officer and Mr. Scofield was the engineer. The engines were in good order as far as I know. The Lodona was an English ship, and carried supplies during the war for the blockade runners.—About 3 o'clock Thursday morning a heavy gale prevailed, and all the firemen were ordered below to keep the fires up. The sea was running into the skylight. About half past 7 we struck a reef and she

SHIFTED OVER ON HER BEAM ENDS.

The captain was in the pilot house at the time she shifted, and he fell out and stumbled while trying to catch hold of the main rigging. The sea broke over the ship and washed him off and carried away the pilot house. Some of the crew got into a boat, and when about thirty yards off the ship the Lodona turned over and capsized. I was amidship on deck holding on to the fore right rigging. It was very hard to hold on with the heavy seas breaking over me. There were fourteen of the crew in the main rigging, the mainmast gave away and the sea broke it right off. All of the fourteen, excepting the captain's son Freddy, fifteen years of age, and the chief cook, Frank, were washed overboard, but they swam ashore as well as they could in the

SEA WHICH WAS MOUNTAIN HIGH.

The Florida coast was nearly ten miles off, and I don't know how they reached the shore. Mr. Stephens the first mate, got into the only other boat, which was a life-boat, and a heavy sea broke again and washed the boat and himself away. He reached the shore first of all. The crew, the chief engineer, first assistant engineer, five sailors, myself and a fireman, worked our way out forward to the gallant forecastle. The wreck was washed ashore gradually, and we remained on her until two hours after the mainmast came down, when we found ourselves on the breakers, three or four hundred yards from the bank. The chief engineer and the fireman swam ashore first, and the second mate followed, and the remaining members of the crew, with the exception of myself, the first assistant engineer and a sailor, remained on the wreck for 'two days—until Saturday. The sailor made a raft. The first assistant engineer took the raft to go ashore, and he was washed off several times by the breakers. The sailor and myself made it. I broke the bulwarks out of her to make it, and went ashore with the sailor. By this time the chief engineer, captain's son, the second mate and the cook had gone down to the light house, six miles distant, and the keeper told the party to walk twenty-eight miles up the beach to the first Custom House station.—While living two days on the vessel we had

NOTHING TO EAT BUT ONIONS,

raw potatoes and raw codfish. The onions made us very hirsty, as we could not get any water. We stopped on the beach that night, and next morning we started and walked twenty-eight miles, and were two days and a half making the distance, with nothing to eat, only we had a little water to drink. While walking along this beach we passed fourteen of the bodies that had been washed ashore from the wreck. The first one we saw was about four miles from the wreck, the furthest was nearly twenty-five miles from the ill-fated Lodona. They all looked terrible, were black in the face and bloody and distigured, and it was extremely difficult to recognize them, as most of the bodies had been stripped naked by the violence of the waves. The captain's body was missing. The chief engineer, second mate, head cook, the captain's son and one of the sailors gave out, as their strength was spent, and they walked back to the camp.

SCARCELY ANY CLOTHING

upon us, and our feet, blistered and sore, were torn from the friction of the spars which had rubbed against our bodies and had caused abrasions. The mate, four sailors, the first assistant engineer and myself walked ahead, thinking that there was a house where we might get something to eat. We walked about thirty nine miles, and walked three or four miles further that day. When night time came we sat down and rested ourselves about two hours, when we again got up and walked down further. We then laid down and slept on the sand, where we slept heartily.

THE MUSQUITOES ALMOST EAT US UP.

We walked then to daylight. We then saw in the early morning a man advancing to us, whom we recognized as the man who had left us to travel on his own account, returning in a very weak manner. Away back again we walked about three miles, when we met a man with an axe on his shoulder. We stopped and asked him where "we was." He told us that we were about fourteen miles from Smyrna. We asked him if he would give us something to eat. He said he would give us something—what he had—if we would go to his boat. We went to his boat and got something to eat—some biscuits, coffee and fresh meat, and fresh vater. I agreed to work for him for my board. I got one meal there, that was all. I went on horseback to the beach again, and left the mate at his house. There were several persons there then picking up the goods. One told us that the engineer had started before for Sand Point. A small packet came by and I hailed her, and she put off a light boat to take me off. I went to St. Augustine and from there I came to New York.

The temperature exceeded eighty degrees in London every day from the 6th to the 15th of August, and on three of these days was at eighty-nine and upwards.

From the New York Tribune.

The Need of the South.

The first need of every Southern State to-day is the application to its soil of the system of surveys which is one of the most beneficent devices for which mankind are indebted to our Union. If Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and West Virginia were surveyed into right-angled sections and parts thereof, as are the Public Lands of the United States, their real estate would be worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than it now is, and a thousand acres of it could be sold where a hundred can now be.

Such a survey would affect no man's title, affect no existing boundary. No doubt, owners would gradually buy and sell, exchange and release, so as to bring their lines into conformity with the official surveys; but they would do this only so fast and so far as their own interest should dictate. But estates of five to forty thousand acres, which are now scarcely saleable at any price, would be readily bought in sections, quarters and eighths, at rates now unattainable.

Having been surveyed, all the lands that the owners did not wish to retain should be brought into market. That is impossible under the present no-system. Owners are anxious to sell ; they would gladly accept very low prices, but there are no buyers. He who has a thousand or even five thousand acres to sell cannot afford to advertise as his land should be advertised; the cost would be ruinous, and probably his advertising would sell ten other estates and not sell his after all. An enquirer who started southward expressly to look at his place would encounter so many would-be sellers on his way that he might never reach that place at all.

Now, there should be very extensive advertising of Southern lands, not merely at the North, but in Great Britain and Germany; yet it cannot be done in an isolated way. But let all those who have lands to sell in Virginia put them in the hands of one agent or company, and let that agent advertise them so as to reach every fireside in the North and half of those of Great Britain and Germany—let him advertise so many acres in this, so many in that county, with capacity and prices—let him make arrangements with steamboats and railroads for the cheap transportation of those intending to purchase, and advertise where and how excursion tickets may be obtained, and there would be no difficulty in selling ten million acres per annum. The agent or company should pay all expenses, take all risks, and be allowed a liberal commission, such as would warrant and incite the most extensive advertising, and unless exorbitant prices were asked, there could be no failure. We are confident that one hundred thousand tenant farmers, or sons of farmers, could be drawn from the British isles alone to Virginia within the next two years, if adequate efforts were made within the next two years, if adequate efforts were made to enlighten them with regard not merely to the cheapness and value of the lands, timber, &c., but to the means and cost of reaching those lands, the enhancement of their value by railways, already built or in process of construction, and the ease wherewith their owner could be recalled to Europe by telegraph, and set down at his father's or brother's door, within two weeks from the dispatch of the telegram. The masses in Europe know just as much of this country as we do of Australia, and are generally in doubt whether Virginia is in Boston or little north of Chicago.—Show them that it is within a day's ride of New York, with ample and excellent harbors, bays, rivers, &c., supplemented by canals and by railroads, and they will much prefer it to the remoter regions and harsher climate to the Northwest. The facts that Indians no longer stray within hundreds of miles of its borders and that it has Episcopal churches, roads two hundred years old, an established social order, &c., will prejudice multitudes in its favor.

The South needs more people, greater diversity of pursuits, more skill, more energy and thrift—more mills, more shops, more factories, more furnaces—she does not need more capital than will inevitably flow in upon her if she can but utilize what she already has. We submit these suggestions to her leading minds, in the hope that they may sow some seeds of future thrift and progress.

The Social Sin Offering in New York—Another Girl Murdered.

Mary Russell, aged 22, died on Sunday from abortion by Mrs. Ann Eliza Burns, residing in Clinton street. The antemortem statement of Miss Russell was to the effect that two weeks ago last Sunday, she went to a house on Clinton street, between Broome and Delaney streets, kept by Mrs. Burns alias Brunderidge, and that this woman performed a surgical operation upon her, from the results of which she believed herself dying. Mrs. Burns warned her never to divulge her name if there were ever any danger of discovery, but to say that the person who performed the operation was a Dr. Tully. Miss Russell added that the man by whom she had been wronged was Henry Pullen, of No. 101 East Broadway, and he had given her $10 to give to Mrs. Burns for her advice. Pullen was promptly arrested, and the officers went to Centreport, Long Island, and from there took a stage to a little village called Comac. In the last named place they found Mrs. Burns, who was living in a fine house, with three or four young girls, all of whom are said to be under "medical" treatment. She was brought to this city and locked up in the thirteenth precinct station-house. The officers made another arrest in the person of Nelly Ryan, a young girl who lived at No. 2 Bowery. This girl told a sad story. She said that she had known and loved Mary Russell for years, had boarded with her in the same house, and worked with her in the same store. Miss Russell had always been remarkable for her excellent conduct, and it was only recently that she had confessed she had been betrayed. It subsequently appeared that the girl Ryan had accompanied her friend to the den of Mrs. Burns, and was in the house, although not in the room, when the crime was committed. Every person implicated in the case is under arrest, except one woman, believed to have introduced Miss Russell to Mrs. Burns. It is rumored that the girls upon Mrs. Burns' farm on Long Island are to be taken into custody.

Death of Carl Marx.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Dr. Carl Marx the leading spirit of the the International Society, and one of the most astute political agitators of the day in Europe. He was a native of Germany, but had resided for twenty-two years past in London, on account of the greater freedom of action and speech accorded him there than in Germany, France or Belgium, from all of which countries he had been at various periods expelled for his radical political sentiments. He originated the International Society in 1864, and with the assistance of a young countryman named Engels, and a Mr. Cowell Stepney, an Englishman, manages its affairs to the present time. The power wielded by him and his associates has been immense, extending among the working men of Christian Europe, and its influence as an inflamer of communistic republicanism has been rapidly growing, especially within the past twelve months. Marx was in his fifty-third year.

WHO BURNED COLUMBIA.

A New Version of an Old Story.

A writer in the Atlanta, Ga., Plantation, writing over the signature of "R. A. A.," says :

A few weeks ago I saw the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. T. S. Nickerson, the former proprietor of Nickerson's Hotel, at Columbia, S. C., and more recently in charge of the Screven House, Savannah. I saw this news with regret, as he was a warm-hearted, amiable and benevolent man, and his aptitude for his profession was remarkable. I have heard it said that there were more men born to make good presidents of the United States than there were to be good hotel-keepers. Mr. Nickerson certainly was one. During the war, he kept the best house in the Confederate States, and although he was known to be a Unionist, yet his uniform kindness to our soldiers made him very popular. He accumulated an independent fortune, much of which was invested in his hotel. When Sherman was at Dalton, I happened to be in Columbia, and Mr. Nickerson asked me if I thought Sherman would ever reach Atlanta ? I replied, "Yes." He then said:

"Do you think he will ever get to Columbia?"

I replied : "If he ever passes Kennesaw Mountain, he will sweep over the country like the waters of a mill-dam broke loose, and the very point he will make for will be Columbia."

At this Mr. Nickerson looked concerned and he asked me, in a very earnest manner, what I would advise him to do, in such an event. Said I :

"When Sherman gets here, make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness ; place your house, your horses, your wines, and everything else that you have, at his disposal, and ask him to protect you. This is the only course for you to pursue. This may save you; I know of nothing else."

In due time Sherman reached Columbia; the city was sacked and burned, and Nickerson, like everybody else, lost all he had. After the surrender at Charlotte, I was returning home, and in passing through Columbia called on Nickerson. He was living in a small house on the outskirts of what was once the city. He looked haggard, and I may almost say despairing. After bidding me welcome, he said:

"Well, Colonel, I took your advice. When Sherman got here, I turned over all I had to him and his staff. I wore myself down in waiting on them, and at eight o'clock in the evening I went to my room and put on my slippers and threw myself on the bed for a short nap. I had scarcely composed myself when Isaac, whom you knew well as my billiard-marker, came rushing into my room and said to me : "Mr. Nickerson, you had better get Mrs. Nickerson out of this hotel; they are going to burn this town at nine o'clock !" He says he was so bewildered that he simply remarked: "Great God, no !"

"Yes they are," said Isaac, "because I heard General Barnes and the officers say that the fire would commence at 9 o'clock, while I was waiting on them at supper."

Nickerson said the boy's manner was so earnest, and his exptession so indicative of alarm, that he rushed down stairs, and as he approached the office, he saw the staff officers examining his horse blankets. "Great heavens, gentlemen! what does this mean ?" They sneeringly replied : "We just thought we would appropriate these, as you will not need them any more." He then went to General Barnes and begged him to save his house, which he agreed to do, and ordered a detachment of men to be in readiness. Nickerson then commenced to collect all the blankets, and had them saturated, and even procured an engine.

Sure enough, at nine o'clock, the rockets went up, and in ten minutes the whole city was in flames, and thousands of poor women and children were running to and fro, shrieking and screaming in despair and alarm. Nickerson succeeded in preventing the flames from reaching his house for some time, until a band of soldiers came rushing into the house and called for him to bring out a Confederate flag which they had heard he had.—"Bring it out, d—n you, or we will murder you. He brought it out, and they trampled it under foot and then proceeded to cut the hose and fire his house. He said :

"In ten minutes more I was a ruined man. I stood bewildered and broken-spirited, looking upon the charred ruins of all that was left me of a long life of energy and toil."

And yet Sherman says Hampton burned Columbia !

Juding Soil by Timber.

Almost any one knows that the quality of soil may in a great measure be determined by the timber which grows upon it, but of the exact nature indicated by the primitive trees people are not so well posted. Mr. B. Smith, of Patmos, Ohio, writes to the New York Farmers' Club of this matter and says that white oak land is poor ; that red oak and soft maple also indicate poor land; that shell bark mostly grows in cold, wet land; that flat beech and sugar maple lands are good for summer crops and grass, but not for wheat; that rolling beech and sugar lands where large poplar and black walnut abound are fine grazing lands, and produce, when new, large crops of all kinds except wheat, where it is winter killed; that large white oak and chestnut growing together, and black oak and hickory indicate a loose subsoil, and lands where the water soon sinks into the subsoil are much the most valuable for grain; that a soil that will raise large crops of all kinds of grain, and then clover and timothy, and after they run out will come in with green grass and white clover, is the best.—Norfolk *Virginian.*

A steam plough built at the great locomotive works in Paterson, has been successfully introduced on the great Wells farm in Minnesota. Four breaking ploughs on a public trial were hitched to a mortar, which effectually did its work by pulling them through the sod. The ploughs turned the turf at the rate of about 40 acres per day. The machine is said to be capable of drawing ten loaded wagons over an ordinary road as rapidly and safely as the same could be done with ten pairs of horses. It was invented by a Mr. Thompson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and has been patented in Great Britain and America.

The Memphis Avalanche mildly remarks:

"Within the last week the tones of the revolver, Derringer, and shot-gun have broken the stillness of our city's air three times, and the corresponding number of unfortunates now sleep in the valley.—Verily, it begins to look like the old times of 1864 and 1865."

The Methodist church in Virginia City, which cost $75,000, fell Monday evening, and is now a mass of ruins. A house adjoining, belonging to a family named Nyro, was crushed. No lives were lost.

The watering places are giving up rapidly for the season. There is a fashionable downfall at most of them, and the cities are beginning to look correspondingly lively, mansions opening, streets gay, and business picking up.

GRAFTS.—Grafts set in the spring will require looking after now, as the stock often sends out new shoots, which rob the coin of nourishment.